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The duplicate copies of the Occurrent are sent without charge for the purpose of reaching the members of the Library Board. Does each Librarian see that her trustees receive their copies? Read at the next board meeting Mr. Craig's or Miss Wade's article.

INCOME AND TAX RATE ADJUSTMENTS.

The State Tax Board has just made a ruling which will have a far-reaching effect on the plans of the library boards throughout Indiana. The ruling is that "tax levies petitioned for by proper local authorities will be approved without hearing evidence other

than presented in the petition and a budget unless a taxpayer objects. If there is objection by a taxpayer, a public hearing will be given in the county from which the petition came."

The rules provide that every taxing unit shall file a budget along with the proposed levies showing for what purposes the money is to be raised. The budget is to be prepared in duplicate, one copy being kept in the community for the inspection of taxpayers, and the other to be forwarded to the State Board of Tax Commissioners together with the proposed tax rates.

This ruling means that once more the power to fix rates will be put back into the hands of local officials, and in the case of town and city appropriations, the determination will rest with library boards if they will plan a definite budget for the expenditures of the coming year. While the township tax fixing rights still rest with the advisory board, a well worked out budget will help considerably in convincing an advisory board and township trustee of the requirements of service.

It may be said here that no library board should accept or give extension service for any township rate less than two cents, and three cents is the minimum for which boards should work. City budgets should be planned on a six-cent rate, which, the providing in most cases a bit more than the old ten-cent rate, will not more than meet increased costs. In some cases a six-cent rate will not bring as much funds as ten cents did formerly, and in all communities the budget must be definitely planned to meet the needs of strong service next year regardless of

what rate results. Do not think in fractions lest you get fractional results.

A large part of the preliminary work in preparing these budgets will devolve upon the librarian and it is not too early for her to be working on estimates right now. Twice within the past week we have met city librarians who did not know the tax rate or income on which they must work next year.

Remember the promise of Mr. Sims of the State Tax Board, made to us last fall. "If your tax rate has been cut below what the needs of service require, continue your service and you can obtain our approval to borrow the necessary additional funds." Do not cripple your service to live within the reduced income allowed you. Borrow, keep the work up to standard, and include the repayment of the borrowed funds in the new budget to be covered by an increased library rate.

Remember also, in brief, that a book fund that is not at least forty per cent greater than it was three years ago means fewer books in actual numbers for your community. And remember that teachers, whose qualifications and training are about the same as librarians, are counting on approximately a fifty per cent raise in salary to keep pace with increased living costs. Three-quarters of a library's funds go into books and service. The library board must see to it that the budget provides for a high-grade institution that can render the community the service for which today's needs call.

THE TRUSTEES'S PART IN A SUCCESS-FUL LIBRARY.

Edmund L. Craig, Secretary of the Evansville Public Library Board, and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Trustees Association, spoke upon the above topic at the recent District Meetings held at Vincennes and Columbus. The kernel of what Mr. Craig said may be summed up as follows:

"The business administration of our public

libraries is in the hands of the library trustees. They alone are responsible for the *business* of running our libraries. No one will deny that in running any organization, business or profession the responsible head should have as thorough a knowledge of his particular duties as can reasonably be obtained, and that an interchange of ideas between those confronted by the same problems and difficulties is always beneficial to the business. To deny this is to deny that two minds are more likely to discover an advantageous method than one mind. What organized effort exists today but has proven that conventions, with their attendant expense, are profitable. The above is peculiarly applicable to library trustees for the reason that when placed on library boards, they, generally, have had no particular training or practice in library management.

The day has passed when it was necessary to argue that libraries are necessary—that people should be enlightened rather than be allowed to remain in ignorance. The public schools take care of the education of our children, but grown-ups must, in a large part, continue their culture by reading. Such a state of civilization has been reached in this country that the people *will* read. Our future, as a nation, depends in no small degree on whether we read right or wrong things. Our reading must be directed. The Public Library System is a great, organized, governmental effort to enlighten the people by getting us to read, and to direct our reading into right channels.

Not only are libraries a necessary activity of our government, but the library pays its way in dollars and cents. Real estate in a community with a good library is worth more than it would be without the library. A citizen enlightened is of less expense to his community than one enslaved. If libraries are necessary, Library Trustees are necessary.

Why are you on your library board? Were you far-sighted enough to realize the necessity of preserving our republican form of gov-

ernment by the education of our people, and patriotic enough to be willing to give of your time and energy for that purpose?

If you were appointed for political reasons, in order that your party or clique might control, or if when asked to go on the board, you thought only of the honor of the position, or that it would give you a little prestige among your friends, or if you consider your private business of such importance that you think you do not have time to attend library meetings so as to be an up-to-date trustee, nor time to look after your local library matters, then let me urge you as a duty which you owe to your country and to your fellow townsmen for whom you are supposed to be running a library, to resign at once and use your influence to see that the right kind of a person is appointed in your place.

Your library should belong to the Indiana Library Trustees' Association and be represented at its meetings:

1st. Because in union there is strength. The time has arrived, it seems, when even the best movements cannot secure proper recognition without proper presentation. We must have proper tax laws, and we must have proper recognition and enforcement of those laws. With the trustees of the state bound together in an active association, we can secure such recognition from the legislature and other authorities.

2nd. Because cooperation is necessary for efficiency. By meeting each year and exchanging views—telling of our successes and failures—we gain the good ideas of the other trustees of the state and are warned so as to avoid their failures. Do you know that your library is using the most efficient methods, or are you taking the librarian's word for it? When your librarian asks that you spend a greater per centum of your money for books, or that you raise her salary, do you know what other libraries of the state with like incomes are doing in these matters?

3rd. Because in cooperation there is economy. Neither your board nor mine can afford to have an expert in library matters

come to us, half way across the continent maybe, and advise us. Nor can many boards send a delegate to the annual meetings of the American Library Association to bring back to us the best library thought of the nation, to an active state association these things present no great problem.

4th. Because association engenders enthusiasm. No old-fashioned Methodist revival ever took place while the members of the congregation were at home reading a printed sermon. Enthused by the successes related by our fellow trustees in convention assembled, we gain a clearer ideal and resolve to go back home and make our library a greater success.

Every library in the state should be represented at the annual meetings of the Trustees' Association. The expenses of each delegate should be paid by his board. The powers which appointed your board should be notified if you do not care enough for your work to keep up-to-date. You were not appointed to see how much money you can keep the board from spending, but to see how good a library you can provide with the funds available.

THE MIDWINTER MEETING AND THE ENLARGED PROGRAM.

The first midwinter meeting held in three years attracted a very large attendance from all over the country. Eleven librarians and trustees were present from Indiana, representing nine institutions in Anderson, Bloomington, Connersville, Gary, Indianapolis, North Vernon and Whiting. The present unwieldy constitution of the A. L. A. has called for changes for a number of years and a Committee on Constitution Revision presented a draft of a new instrument on which months of hard work had been spent. The temper of the meeting, vaguely hostile to Enlarged Program plans, vented itself on the proposed changes and the new constitution was turned back in shreds to its committee for redrafting. It was most unfortunate that the constitution was presented at a time when

the librarians in attendance were principally interested in the other feature of the called meeting, the Enlarged Program. With the latter out of the way, the constitution might have been considered more calmly and tolerantly.

The first exposition of the Enlarged Program was given by Dr. Frank P. Hills of the Brooklyn Public Library: a blackboard talk showing the amounts to be spent for the different items of the Enlarged Program. About \$500,000 is counted on for completing various features of the Library War Service and approximately this amount remains from the United War Work Campaign. Mr. Hill maintained that, while libraries in the past have been of only passing moment to the average man, a continuation of A. L. A. work would make the library a power in the land and would enable the librarian to attain a position and a compensation of some respectability. Dr. Hill's hearers were less interested in the details of spending the funds than of getting them, and the talk which followed, that of J. R. Johnson, who had been appointed publicity director, was much appreciated.

Various trustees who were present expressed themselves as feeling that this larger work was just what was needed to give the public library its place in the scheme of things. Mr. Carl H. Milam, who has been chosen to direct the new work, spoke with frankness and enthusiasm of the possibilities which lay ahead of libraries and librarians. After much comment and some bitter discussion, the following resolution was adopted, drafted by Mr. Rush of Indianapolis and Mr. Bostwick of St. Louis, in which the A. L. A. in meeting assembled approved of the Enlarged Program and authorized the solicitation of funds, the withholding approval of an intensive "drive" with community quotas:

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association approves an appeal for funds, estimated at \$2,000,000, necessary to enable it to carry on certain enlarged activities, examples of which have been set forth in a

program proposed by the Executive Board, and it authorizes the Executive Board in its name and behalf to arrange for and prosecute such an appeal, provided that it be understood that this Association favors nothing in the way of such an intensive drive as was made during the war and especially nothing that involves the apportionment of funds to be raised by cities or regions.

RESOLVED, that it is the sentiment of this meeting that whatever enlarged activities are engaged in by the A. L. A. should be operated by the Headquarters in Chicago as far as possible and under the supervision of the executive officer at those Headquarters.

RESOLVED, that no motion heretofore adopted be construed to prevent the establishment of a mutual understanding between the local and state representatives as to the amount of moneys to be collected, and second, that the items in the enlarged program which should be used as a basis of local appeal are to be selected by the local library authorities, and third, that the methods of soliciting funds, whether by individual appeals for large donations or by mail appeals to a carefully selected group or by any other method, be chosen by the local authorities.

The Enlarged Program campaign is now therefore an accepted fact. What will Indiana do in accomplishing its share of the work? Aid to individual public libraries and cooperation between them, the extension of library service to districts now unserved, the strengthening of different features of the work, the bettering of the status and compensation of the librarian, all these lie ahead of us as a result of this work, while the publicity features of such a campaign will be worth the expenditures involved even if the results were lacking. Right here in Indiana, one set of feature stories sent out from headquarters has resulted in an awakened interest in County Library Service in half a dozen counties, while later features will undoubtedly link the needs of libraries and librarians up with the well ad-

vertised needs of schools and teachers. Do not keep mum about the Enlarged Program, talk it up to your trustees, your newspaper friends, and your patrons. This, like a rain, will do most good in the best tilled community fields. Each librarian should start plowing at once.

PROGRESS OF THE A. L. A. APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Regional Directors were appointed in February by the chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee, Frank P. Hill, to assume in their respective districts responsibility for raising the two million dollar fund for general library extension. These directors met in New York City in February for a ten-day conference to study methods of raising money. Plans are going forward under the authority of the resolutions passed at the special meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, January 2, for a continuous appeal for contributions to a "Books for Everybody" fund which will begin in the near future and extend approximately to the first of July. As voted by the Association in Chicago, no intensive drive for money will be made.

The Regional Director for the Central States (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia) is Mr. Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.

Various features included in the Enlarged Program plans were discussed in detail at this conference, such as publicity about library work, better citizenship (including Americanization), books for the blind, library service to the men of the Merchant Marine and men in hospitals, the need of adult reading courses, county libraries and other rural library extension.

The first subscription to the fund was announced at the opening session of the conference. Among speakers who addressed the directors were Bishop Frederic Keator of the diocese of Olympia, Wash., and Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Trustee of the Boston Athenaeum. The conference was marked by a spirit of enthusiasm and confidence that the

necessary funds will be forthcoming as soon as the value and need of further promotion of library service are properly placed before the people of the United States. Bishop Keator said: "I venture to say that if this thing is put up in the right manner, you will get not only two million, but five million."

One of the most encouraging features of the publicity work already accomplished by the Enlarged Program Committee is the cordial support which has been received from magazine editors and writers who have been interviewed. The article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, "Matters of Opinion," February 14, was cited as one example of generous publicity given by the editor because he believed in the interest which his readers would have in an account of library service.

Mr. Elmore Leffingwell, who has been retained by the A. L. A. as Counsellor and Planner for the money-raising undertaking, emphasized among other things the fact that there are penalties attached to any success in a new and useful service to mankind. "The A. L. A.," said Mr. Leffingwell, "must pay its penalty by matching up now to the increased expectation of the public which stood behind its program in the war."

The State Director for the Appeal for Funds will soon be announced, with further details and suggestions about obtaining contributions to the "Books for Everybody" fund.

"BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY" FUND GAINS SUPPORT.

In February, a meeting of the Regional Directors of the A. L. A. Books for Everybody Fund appeal was held in New York at the call of Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee.

Since that meeting, regional and state meetings of librarians and library trustees have been held throughout the country for the purpose of completing the organization of the movement. Trustee delegates to these conferences have been in most cases appointed

officially by the governors of their respective states.

Southeastern state directors and library trustees met at Charleston, S. C., March 15th and 16th. At this meeting, which was especially significant because of the great need for libraries in this section, Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia, regional director, and Carl H. Milam, director of the Enlarged Program, presented suggestions for state organization to representatives from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

In St. Paul, Minn., on March 19th and 20th, Dr. Hill presented plans to officially appointed delegates from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The matter of rural extension—the county library idea—is the most appealing part of the Program to people in this section of the country. At the close of the meetings, the Twin City Library Club gave a banquet at which one hundred guests voted unanimous approval of the Program, and promised to help it to the limit.

The conference of the south central district, consisting of trustees and librarians from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado, was held in Kansas City, Mo., March 25th and 26th. Forrest B. Spaulding, in charge of the merchant marine department, American Library Association, J. Randolph Coolidge, trustee of the Boston Atheneum, and W. H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., outlined to delegates details of the fund appeal, and features of the Enlarged Program.

On March 19th, New York State above the Bronx was organized under the directorship of Dr. Fred W. Betts, trustee of the Syracuse Public Library. The Rotary Club, the Syracuse Advertising Men's Club and the Four Minute Men agreed to take active part in the "Books for Everybody" movement.

"The future welfare of the library calling in this country depends in great degree on the success of this very modest request for funds. It is clearly the duty of all members

of the A. L. A. to join in making the appeal for funds a success."

MARION HUMBLE.

HOW IS THE LIBRARIAN TO LIVE?

"A man with an income of \$2,000 is now actually drawing \$870 upon the basis of dollar value in 1913."

This is a statement made to congress by Harold N. Lawrie.

It follows that the librarian, with an income of \$1,000 is actually drawing \$435 upon the basis of dollar value in 1913. Can the average librarian live on any such income in a manner suited to the surroundings of her work?

If the librarian cannot live in a manner and clothe herself in a fashion to be self-respecting as she meets her clientele, if her days and nights are not free from genuine anxiety over the sordid problems of daily bread, she cannot give to her job the alertness, initiative and energy absolutely requisite to success.

(Reprinted from the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. Have your trustees seen this?)

THE ASSISTANTS' PROFESSIONAL AND CULTURAL READING.

Paper presented by Miss Florence R. Curtis at the meeting of the I. L. A., Evansville, Nov. 5, 1919.

The reading of the library assistant is a topic for discussion, yet, at first thought, it seems ill-considered to speak of the assistants' reading. There are no books of general interest set apart for the librarian as such, or for the assistant as such. Their excursions in literature are along the same lines, varied only by their interests and their literary taste.

It is the librarian's duty to see the institution as a whole, and to plan for its further development. This involves not only foresight and the ability to see things large, but a critical attitude towards his own work and

that of others, in order that each individual may make the greatest possible contribution to the success of the whole. There must therefore be a frank acceptance of the fact that the assistant usually has more opportunities for coming in touch with the individual patrons of the library. It is chiefly for this reason that one can lay stress on the assistants' reading, rather than upon the reading of both librarian and assistant. The books read may be the same, since this is determined by general education and by taste, yet each may expect to reach the public in a different way.

Surely the need is great today for the assistant who reads, who has a background, as we say. The events of the past year have proved that every nation, however small, is in a sense a world power, and its inhabitants world citizens. The narrow, uninterested, provincial man of yesterday must become the thoughtful, well-informed citizen of today. Our leaders are to be those with alert minds and discriminating judgment, original thinkers, with a wide knowledge and understanding of the past. Are these leaders to receive this training in the public schools alone? Where is this background to be gained if not in the books which supplement the school courses? Shall we not expect that the teachers of the future shall have had an important part of their training in the public library, where geography, history and literature have gained in richness of detail, in color, and in feeling? The teacher with this equipment may make her life work a living force.

The author of a volume must depend on others to keep alive and pass on the knowledge of its value and its interest. The assistant who has enjoyed a book is sure to pass that pleasure on to let others know of it. Each book adds to her background and to her opportunities to extend the results of her personal reading, to win others with her enthusiasm. The assistant whose reading is practically limited to magazines of the cheaper class is vitiating her literary taste, and failing to prepare herself for the great

responsibility of her position, that of guiding the public taste in reading.

Since the library belongs to all, irrespective of age or financial success, or social prominence, the assistant must be ready to be the servant of all. She must know her public, but even more must she know books. She must have them readily in mind, she must act on the instant, choosing those most suitable for the occasion, "fitting on" to those read before, suggesting new paths leading out from the old ones.

Take, for example, the high school student, alert toward the new, yet inwardly anxious to conform to the best of the past; easily touched by feeling, but impatient of the philosophy of his elders. It is the privilege of the librarian and the teacher to give him a foundation of information while supplying the illustrative material which may make his study seem significant. It is the library assistant to whom the high school student comes, upon whom he learns to rely, whose judgment he respects. As we look back it is not the books which influenced us in our high school years which we remember today, and in how few instances were they on the shelves of the library at home. The library assistant is in a very real sense the criterion by which the institution is judged by the citizens. Her interest, her general culture, will largely determine the estimation in which people hold the library and library staff as a whole. Books are plentiful, cheap, over-advertised. Who is to be the guide among them save the one who can answer in the affirmative not only the first question of the library patron's catechism, "Is it good?" but the second as well, "Have you read it?" There seems to be a general impression among people outside that library work is largely clerical. The library assistant may correct this error by convincing people that a knowledge of routine is not inconsistent with a taste for books of the better sort.

The librarian must depend upon the assistant not only to set a high standard for the reading of the public, but to maintain

such a level for the reading of the new members of the staff. The result will be a fine feeling of team work, and a constant stimulus toward further development. The librarian must depend upon the assistant to aid in book selection. To cite but one instance, the assistant is usually the one who has read the books which appeared first in the magazines, the novels, letters, travels, for which there is instant demand. Where the staff member feels that she is merely a cog in the machine, where her work has more of drudgery than of pleasure, there is something wrong. The need may be for a change of work or better staff meetings; it is more apt to be a need for mental stimulus and cultural growth.

It is, however, a narrow view of library work which would limit the interest of the assistant to the problems of one community. We belong, we feel sure, to a profession, whose standards can be raised only through growth of professional spirit among the rank and file of its members. Our professional literature is rich and varied, and comparatively inexpensive, and membership in library associations is open to all who are interested. The wise assistant endeavors to know something of the leaders of the profession, to understand the lines of library development, to visit other libraries whenever possible, and to know their special problems. She gains a perspective, begins to understand the widening field of the library of today, in short, she joins the ranks of those from whom department heads and often head librarians are chosen. She may be inspired to gain further training, perhaps to fit herself for some special phase of library work. She is on the alert lest any patron go away unsatisfied. She joins in the discussions of the staff meetings, and she feels that she has something to say at district and state meetings.

Library work is in a fluid state, constantly changing and developing. There are, fortunately, few textbooks in library science. It is necessary, therefore, to keep in touch with the current reports and discussions which

cover the entire field of library work. It is possible for every library to have some of this literature available for the staff, to look over, not alone after hours, but in a dull time at the loan desk, or in the reference department and the children's room. There should be staff meetings devoted to reports upon this reading, and in particular to a discussion of the conference proceedings of the A. L. A.

Last, but by no means least, shall we not count the assistant's opportunity of reading for its own sake, as one of the inestimable privileges of her position? Where else may she have access to books of such varied interest and see the new ones as they are published? She can indulge then in the pleasure of choosing her own reading, rather than having it suggested to her by even the most sympathetic of library assistants. Surely the librarian's lot is fallen in pleasant places.

Is there any other work which affords a closer personal touch with the people of one's community, which provides a larger opportunity to aid in the researches of the student, and share in the training of the child? Does any other profession offer a greater chance for further culture along general lines as well as in special fields? One of the deans of our profession, Mr. Henry Guppy of Manchester, England, has stated it most happily:

"One of the foremost attractions of the librarian's calling is that it is more full of intellectual variety, of wide-open avenues of knowledge, than any other vocation or profession. The librarian's training is never complete."

MRS. SARAH FINLEY WRIGLEY.

With the death of Mrs. Wrigley on Feb. 19, 1920, at the age of ninety there passed away probably the last connecting link between the Indiana libraries of fifty years ago and today. For almost forty years from its opening in 1864 until 1903, Mrs. Wrigley was librarian of the Morrison-Reeves library at Richmond and to a large extent the unusually strong collection of older works in art,

literature, history and biography is due to her efforts at a period when helps were few and professional associations unknown.

She was the daughter of John Finley, who in 1833 wrote the collection of poems depicting Indiana pioneer life, entitled *The Hoosier's Nest*. She was born in Richmond and lived there all her life until two years ago, when she went to live with her son, Judge Luke H. Wrigley, of Albion, Ind. Mrs. Luke Wrigley is a member of the Public Library Board of Albion. Two years ago, when the Albion Library was dedicated, the Secretary of the Commission was privileged in meeting this pioneer among Indiana librarians and he found her keenness and charm unimpaired despite her blindness.

HOW TO INTEREST THE MEN OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Paper presented by Miss Margaret A. Wade of Anderson at the District Meeting at New Castle.)

There are those who hold that men are alike the whole world over, and without doubt there are certain traits or characteristics, some ideals, a few notions and whims, which they do possess in common.

In trying to interest the men of a community in their public library one of the first essentials is to know the community. What are the men of the town doing; what are they trying to do—and in what are they already interested?

Community life differs greatly in different towns. There is the town in which the professions predominate; the college town, where little business is done outside of the school year; the really active and thriving business center; the one which is the heart of a rural community, with its farmers and stockmen, and the town which has railroad shops, or factory and mining interests.

Each has some particular interest with which it is identified. (For example, you know that when we speak of New Castle we always think of roses.)

So in each of these various communities the problems of library service will be a little bit different. Conditions must be studied and plans made. Planning should be done quietly and must not be too apparent or you may be considered either "scheming" or "visionary." To interest your public many varieties of camouflage may be employed so that nothing like "bait" may be suspected. We will all take bait, take it whole and ask for more if we do not become aware that it is bait.

We know that all men like newspapers and plenty of them. It is well to take as many good newspapers as the library can afford, or even more than it can afford. Beginning with your own local papers, add the best newspapers of your state. Include a good Chicago daily, and some others which men are not likely to have at home. It will be well to have a good New York paper. Most of you are getting the *Christian Science Monitor*. Do your people know that as a newspaper it ranks as the second best daily in the United States?

If you can arrange it, have a special corner for the newspapers where there will not be a constant passing to and fro, and where your readers may read quietly without confusion about them. You will find that your newspapers will be used. Do not shift your newspaper rack and your magazine rack about from place to place in your reading room because *you* like it that way "for a change." You all know how men are at home. Perhaps you have read those two bits of humor. "Oh! well! you know how women are," and "Isn't that just like a man?" by Irwin S. Cobb and Mary Roberts Rinehart. Mrs. Rinehart compares the man to the cat in his love for old, familiar things. She says that their "fondness for old clothes and old chairs and familiar places is something women find hard to understand." They like to find things in the same old place in the library just the same as in the home.

Magazines are of no less importance than newspapers. If the fund is limited, as it usually is, the magazine list must be all the more carefully made up. I think always of

a library which I visited last year and where I had occasion to talk with several of the men on the board. The librarian had told me that these trustees *never* came to the library except when it was necessary to come for a board meeting. When I asked the men why this was so, they told me that there was nothing there in the way of news or magazines for which any man would care—"there were only style books and fashion magazines, and magazines on knitting and crocheting." And it was *true*.

One of these board members asked me if I thought it would be extravagant to include on their list a subscription for "Life," and he added that the librarian considered "Life" vulgar. This library had about all of the popular women's magazines—Ladies' Home Journal, Delineator, Woman's Home Companion, Modern Priscilla, etc.—but the only visible periodical that men would care for was the Saturday Evening Post, and I believe that was donated. One of these men asked if I could not persuade the librarian that "Life" was considered "proper" for libraries even if not at all times "ladylike."

A list of magazines that would appeal to men was printed in the Library Occurrent for October, 1919. If you will look this over, try cutting out some of the fashion journals and substituting some of these you will be very apt to have more men readers.

Near your magazine rack post from time to time as the new magazines come in a list of important or interesting articles which have appeared in recent issues.

I take it for granted that you all see the Library Journal and that you have read in a recent number an article by Joseph L. Wheeler—"The library and the business man." Mr. Wheeler reminds us of the old A. L. A. motto—"The best books for the Greatest Number at the Least Cost" and its unbounded ambition to *get* more people to read *more* books—more *good* books, every day, and not merely to *know* books and *wait* for people to use them. We must remember that by "the greatest number" we mean "people." "It means studying the people as

we study the books, and knowing their attitudes, their interests, the paths of approach, the various groups into which they divide. Library workers need a knowledge of the psychology of the reading public. The knowledge and love of books must remain an essential, but it must be carried beyond the minds of the library staff and beyond the walls of the library building, into the minds of the singing, working, hurrying crowd."

It is not always the magazine or the book which we think a man *ought* to read; we give him either the one he asks for or one which will attract and interest him. So we *must* know people, learn to judge character, and not be slow about it.

It is not only the business man and the professional man that the library can help. There is the industrial worker—the man who uses his hands as well as his brain. He also is "people," and in this day and age, without question he is one of the "greatest number." At present there is a great hue and cry from professional people that the country has gone wild on the subject of vocational training, neglecting higher things. Have professional people gone along with their heads above the clouds, and have they permitted the industrial worker, the skilled workman to advance more rapidly than they? These men have taken long strides, due largely to military training and to war activities and the many experiences that came with the great war. Professional people, in a measure, have held themselves aloof from labor and the working classes, and have been inclined to look upon anything done for them as a sort of a missionary service. These people pay their taxes and add to the support of the library. They have a right to expect *service*—*business* service, not condescension, not missionary work. It is our *business* to help them. No, we cannot hold aloof from the man who does things. Here is one of our opportunities for service that is real and it brings with it a very great deal of pleasure. Here are patrons who more keenly appreciate any help given them than almost any other class.

Women and children long ago discovered the public library, but men have been busy with their own problems, making use of the help that was nearest. Sometimes, with the feeling that they were poaching on women's preserves, they have wandered into the library and asked for a detective story, or a western story. But times are changing. The men are learning the real value of books and if we can provide books to increase their knowledge of their work, books which will enable them to advance along their various lines, we must do so. This is a chance for the library to do practical educational work.

Some time ago a man connected with one of our large factories borrowed a book dealing with certain phases of his work. He kept it out long after it was due. Regardless of notices, he still held onto it and finally a messenger was sent. He persuaded the messenger to let him keep it awhile longer and said that the book was worth much more to him than the cash fine which he expected to pay. This man has discovered the public library. He will come again for more books.

I believe that the A. L. A. War Service has done much to teach men to look upon books as tools. We must all admit that the A. L. A. War Service has done more to advertise the public library than all the home newspapers put together, and the men who have been in military service have come back home expecting to find in the public library some of the same practical books that they found in the camp libraries. Incidentally, they will run across "the higher things" if they are placed before them.

Get some of these technical books as well as books on business and efficiency. Advertise them, and at the same time advertise those books which amuse, and those which have literary value. Do not be afraid that publicity is undignified. Do not be afraid to *talk books*, and to *talk library* wherever you may go. Books are of too general interest to have mention of them considered "shop talk." Let men know what a library *is*, what it *does*, and what it is trying to do. They will

be interested and they will come if you have something for them.

And when they do come in, take the trouble to look up and give them at least the "greeting of a smile." They will like it. And if you see them fumbling at the catalog, or looking helpless among the stacks, without appearing to make a special trip you can have an errand in their vicinity presently and ask, "Are you finding what you want?" or, "Can I be of any help?" But do not jump at them as the clerks do in some department stores with "Is there something?" the minute they get inside the doors. Let your patrons learn to feel comfortable and at home, but be ready to help if you see that help is wanted.

If a woman is left stranded in a strange sea of catalog cards or books and does not locate what she wants she *may* ask you, or she may go away; and very likely will come again, although on the outside, and perhaps to some board member, she will complain that there is nothing in the library, etc. The complainers always return. With the man, he "wants what he wants when he wants it" and if he does not get it he will let a long time elapse between visits, or he may not come again. Try to help him the *first* time and he will come back. He may become one of your best advertisers.

There are, of course, some regular visitors among the men in every library. We have several. We cannot overlook one elderly man who spends hours in the reading room among the newspapers—a roughly dressed and rather unkempt looking individual who comes twice a day to read the morning and evening papers. He reads intently and he must be well informed on the affairs of the day. Another old gentleman who spends much time among the magazines never fails to sneeze at a certain period, loud enough to be heard over the whole building. We all feel easier after the sneeze is over for the day.

I will mention just a few of the simple methods we have used to interest the men who come. Men are quick to notice a spe-

cial book display, particularly if there is an attractive poster to go with it, and there ought always to be a poster. It is not difficult to get up a little collection of books on a special subject, and the poster always pays for the trouble of making it.

Before the fireplace in the reading room we have placed a low round table on which we have put a selection of books containing poems, plays, short stories and essays—the sort of thing that a man would pick up and look over. Beside this is a little bulletin—"Half hour books." A comfortable wooden rocker or two are conveniently placed and these chairs are usually occupied. We have also used small collections of books with the bulletins, "For the tired business man," and "A bit of nonsense now and then."

A short time ago when the Y. M. C. A. was conducting a national Thrift Week, we had a display of books on thrift, and had some lists of these books to distribute. We also asked the local committee for some of their *thrift* literature which they were distributing, and put one of these circulars in each book that went out as well as one of our lists of books on the subject. During this week you will remember there was a "Build a home day," "Bank saving day," "Insurance day," etc. On the banking day we called up every bank in the city and invited them all to send in any literature which they might have for free distribution and we had a special table for this material. It called the attention of the banks that there was a library in town and that it was ready to cooperate in any movement. I believe, too, that some of them appreciated the fact that they got some free advertising.

As one result of this, the Y. M. C. A. asked for a supply of books for the boys living in the "Y." Many of these boys are working in the city, yet have no permanent residence. The books were sent, with a poster calling attention to the public library as well as the books. The Y. M. C. A. also places other library posters in the main lobby near the stairway and leading to the cafeteria, which

is daily visited by hundreds of men and women.

There is never a time during the day or evening when men are not reading, both in the reading room and the reference room, and many are coming for books that help with their work. Our difficulty just now is not so much a lack of men as a shortage of books. This condition we are trying to remedy as fast as it can be done, and we hope before long to have books to carry out to the men in the factories as well as to encourage them to come to the library. We are planning, too, to have a meeting of the men of the city at which we will talk over the needs of the library.

It is scarcely necessary to give you a list of books for men. You have been supplied with such lists by the A. L. A. War Service, the Library Occurrent and other library periodicals. Mr. Wheeler's article in the Library Journal mentions a number which will be helpful to the business man.

Remember that newspaper advertising is not the only way of reaching the people. *TALK*. Tell the people about the library. Get your trustees to talk, and other people to talk about it and about the books. Many people do not know that the library has any definite aims, any plans for the future. Tell them. This method has just brought to our library the generous gift of a new appropriation from the city council, \$2,000 to spend for repairs and books in addition to our regular income for the year.

Remember, too, that one of the best ways of interesting a man in the public library is to catch him quite young and train him up in the way he should go. Be careful how you treat the boys who come. Do not be too critical. Do not scowl at them. Smile at every boy who comes in; talk with him if you can, and if he gets a trifle noisy, don't scold. You can usually subdue him with a smile. Your boy will soon be a man and his early impressions of the library will stay with him. He is one of your best opportunities. Again quoting Mrs. Rinehart, who seems to

understand men fairly well, "there are really no men at all. There are grown-up boys, and middle-aged boys and elderly boys, and even sometimes very old boys. But the essential difference is simply exterior. Your man is always a boy." If you know boys well, if you study them and listen to them talk among themselves, it will not be so difficult to determine just what sort of information men want, or what kind of entertainment or pleasure they will find in books and the book world.

BOOK SELECTION COURSE AT SUMMER SCHOOL.

For the first time in several years the course in book selection at the Summer School for library training is to be conducted by a librarian from outside the state. Miss Anna G. Birge, who will have charge of the course, is a graduate of the New York State Library and until very recently has been a member of the faculty of the Library School of Wisconsin University at Madison. During the past year Miss Birge has had charge of editing and annotating the Selected List of Best Books of the Wisconsin Library Bulletin.

Miss Virginia Tutt of South Bend, whose talks on book selection were so much enjoyed by the Summer School students of the past two years, is to remain in the West after the A. L. A. Conference at Colorado Springs June 1st and take a two months' rest "rambling around" and enjoying camp life in different National Parks of the Rocky Mountain region.

VALUE OF LIBRARY SCHOOL TRAINING.

(Presented by Miss Cerene Ohr at Evansville I. L. A. Conference.)

Having so recently attended library school, I presume I should be fairly bursting with information on the subject of the value of library school training. As a matter of fact, I have been so busy doing things since my

return that I had not taken the time to stop and ask myself whether I could or could not have accomplished the same result without my experience of last year until I received Miss Peter's letter asking me to take part in this discussion. I am afraid, therefore, I can give—in the words of the embarrassed young man who was requested to speak extemporaneously on some political issue of the time—only a few "thoughtering seats" upon the subject.

When it was brought to the attention of my non-librarian friends that I was contemplating attending library school after almost ten years of actual library service, they raised their hands in consternation. "What could there be," they wondered, "for anyone, even the most inexperienced, to study about in library work—it seemed such a comparatively simple matter to hand out books over a counter, such easy, pleasant work, too, just the ideal occupation for ladies of uncertain years, convalescing from attacks of nervous prostration." Moreover, they were convinced that I already knew everything there was to know about library work and, to be quite truthful with you, I thought I knew a great deal about it myself and looked upon going to library school as a necessary but exceedingly unpleasant experience which must be gotten through with sometime—the sooner the better.

I could not convince them—in fact I did not try—that the work seen on the surface in a library appeared easy and simple only after years of concentrated effort and thought on the part of many generations of intelligent and untiring men and women all over the world, and through a library school, one can share the benefits derived from the experience of others.

It is generally conceded that the most necessary preparation for librarianship is a good, general education and that the most necessary qualification is common sense, but there is a technical side for the mastery of which neither a general education nor common sense is sufficient equipment in library work any more than it is for a person desir-

ous of practicing medicine or law as his life work. Here also the library school plays its part, for it furnishes instruction in the right versus the wrong methods of keeping records, purchasing and selecting books, cataloging, classifying and making them most speedily accessible to the public, attracting readers into the library and holding them when once there, securing a capable staff and directing and inspiring them with enthusiasm and *esprit de corps*, building and equipping the library itself in such a way that the best interests of the community are served with a maximum of efficiency and convenience and a minimum of expense. All these things and countless more have a place on the curriculum of a library school; in fact one is so overwhelmed with the immensity of the mass of information which is showered upon one that the process of assimilation continues for years after the course is over and done with. Many are the groans and protests from the abused and overworked students, of which the faculty is fully aware, as is evident from the following little poem written by one of the staff of the New York State Library School:

APOLOGIA PRO FACULTATE.

Over and over again,

No matter which way you turn,

There always seems to be one more thing

The faculty wants you to learn.

Oh, it's problem, book-note or report,

Till the weary spirits drag,

But your gloom should be lightened

To think of the loads

You are making the faculty drag.

P slips and L sheets galore,

Problems bespattered with red

To be graded and marked while the students

all

Are slumbering sweetly in bed.

So when you are weary of toil

And are prone to sue for grace,

Think not the labor is yours alone—

The shield has another face.

The value of this training is intensified by the fact that the instruction is based not upon the experience of any one man nor of any one locality, but upon a comparison of the methods of many libraries and many people. Experience, they say, is the best teacher; well, Experience occupies a prominent place on the staff of any good library school.

Library spirit is the vital force in library work, helpfulness is the great end in view and this end is attained largely through efficiency in technical training.

Over and above this knowledge of technicalities, another advantage of library school training is that it gives the student a broader insight into the work as a whole. He is shown the gradual evolution of the library through past ages, its rising standards and changing ideals. He learns the relation between the various countries all over the world, sees the influence which they have exerted upon each other and upon us. He gradually gains a perspective which enables him to realize that he is playing a part in an institution of world-wide importance and of the most vital social and educational value.

We cannot overestimate the advantage of association with minds interested in the same work and the same problems, the stimulation derived from contact with students from other states and other countries with such different viewpoints but all working towards the same goal. Representatives from all parts of the United States meet together on common ground; those from China, Norway and the Philippine Islands are usually to be found in an average library school class. Nor can we overestimate the association with men and women who have made their mark in the library profession, who are ever ready to assist their younger colleagues by helpful advice, suggestion and encouragement, who hospitably throw open the doors of their libraries to the invading hordes of embryo librarians on their spring tour of inspection, patiently and conscientiously answering the multitudinous questions which are showered upon them by interested but sometimes over-

zealous initiates and permit them to become members of their staffs for the practice period required in practically all library schools.

I will dwell on the economic value of a library school training; it is a self-evident fact that professional training is becoming more and more necessary in all branches of work and while we, in the library profession, have perhaps been a little slow in realizing this, the present day librarian is ever prone to give his posts of responsibility to the technically trained person at a better salary than can be commanded by those without such training.

But, to me, the chief value of such a training is a psychological one; it gives us a feeling of confidence in our own ability which no number of years of experience can give. Without it, we have the feeling that we are groping and fumbling about in the dark; accidentally we stumble upon the proper method of doing things but so often at the expense of much wasted time and effort on our part, and what can surpass our feeling of elation when we discover that out of our own common sense and experience we have evolved a method which is generally approved in representative libraries.

This feeling of confidence in our own ability enables us to inspire others with the same feeling—sometimes to our own dire undoing. Only one who has recently returned from library school can know the horrors of being approached with "You have been to library school: you ought to know" and then will come forth some preposterously unanswerable question such as "Who was the king who had green teeth?" and you will have to ignominiously confess that the physical peculiarities of that particular sovereign had not been touched upon in the school with which you had been connected and helplessly stand by while there takes place a definite lessening of the awe and respect with which you in particular and library schools in general have been regarded.

I realize that I have dealt with this subject very briefly and inadequately, but if I have left unsaid many things which I should

have said I know there are other members of the Indiana Library Association present who will ably fill in the gaps in the discussion which follows. I will now relinquish the field to them.

JUVENILE BOOKS FROM THE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The Traveling Libraries Section of the Commission was originally intended to serve those parts of the state without public library facilities. From the beginning, however, it has also aided the weaker libraries. Despite attempts to limit the "Public Library" demands, this feature of the work has grown steadily until half the circulation of the department went last year to libraries. The increase from 32% in 1916 to 50% in 1919 was particularly noticeable, while because of our inadequate income our book collection is weaker than it was three years ago. As a result, calls that come in from rural districts after the school year is well started cannot be properly answered.

Because of this the Commission must refuse hereafter to lend children's books to public libraries except such as are newly established within the past two years or such libraries as are entering upon new extension work. Please call this to the attention of your library board in order that the book fund portion of next year's budget will be strengthened to meet the increased demands which will fall on your local juvenile collections.

SOCRATES ON WHEELS IN CASS COUNTY, INDIANA.

(From The Orange Judd Farmer.)

"Here comes the library!" shouted the children of the Adamsdale school in Cass County, Indiana, when they saw the traveling book wagon lumbering down the road toward their school. It was a clear winter day, the roads were packed with drifted snow and only the wide ruts kept the big truck in the tracks.

Traveling about the country distributing library books to rural schools was a new experience to me. In fact, there is not a large number of people who have ever done it because the idea is distinctly new.

For a long time it has been possible to purchase fresh meat, a particular brand of tea, or a tube of favorite tooth paste from the traveling drug stores and meat shops which drive about the country on wheels, stopping to deliver their wares to farm families. But who has been able to choose a library book from one of the traveling book wagons which stops at the farm house or else makes its headquarters at the nearest school?

Indiana a Pioneer in Library Work.

Cass County, Indiana, has installed one of the new motor book wagons which tours the county and distributes books to more than fifty rural schools. This new county service is an experiment and if it works out satisfactorily the service will be extended to every farm family. New workers and more motor trucks will be added and the book wagons will soon be making house-to-house stops, delivering books right at the farm house door.

Miss Alice Stevens is the Cass County librarian and Miss Jessie Logan is the extension worker. Miss Logan began her work last September and since then she has covered the ten routes in her county at least once every three weeks. She was kind enough to take me with her not long ago and we had an interesting forty-mile ride along the picturesque Wabash river. During most of the ride we were on the heights bordering the river, overlooking a lovely snow scene with patches of woods, farm houses, and overhead a dull winter sky that you would never grow tired of seeing.

Children Welcome the Library.

"I just thought you were never coming back," said one of the boys, as we drew up in front of the Adamsdale school and the children trooped out to select their books.

Miss Logan unlocked the doors of the book cases and the children scrambled to be the first to reach the shelves. Many had already discovered a volume of Zane Grey or Rex Beach before the doors were opened and they wanted to be the first to reach the treasure.

Fiction is the most popular class of books among the older pupils in all the schools. Many of them choose mystery stories and books that tell of life in other counties, but tales of love and adventures are most in demand.

There was much scrambling and confusion before every one was able to find exactly the book he wanted and we all hurried back into the school house so that Miss Logan could mark the cards. The older children all have individual cards and each is allowed to select one book. That does not mean that each child reads only one book during the three weeks, because trading books is a lively pastime in every school.

"Say, don't I get to read yours next?" asked one of the boys, eagerly turning the pages of "Desert Gold," which some other boy had captured, possibly because he was taller and could reach the top shelf first.

Teacher Selects Books for Younger Children.

When all the books had been recorded we went into the primary room in the building and gathered up the books which had been delighting the younger children during the last three weeks. Miss Logan and the teacher chose another group of books and while they were being marked, I talked to the little red-haired boy who sits in the front row.

"What kind of books do you like best?" I asked him.

"Bout animals," he said, promptly. "Birds and squirrels mostly." Miss Logan had anticipated this, because most of the books which she left were tales of animals printed in large type especially adapted to the child.

We had a great time trying to coax the motor truck to leave the school yard, because the snow was deep and there wasn't much of a track to follow. Miss Logan calls the

truck "Socrates" because of the great learning he carries. She finally inveigled him to leave the yard by talking to him softly, calling him "Soc" for short.

Truck Carries 300 Books.

The truck now in use carries about three hundred books on the shelves and a larger number in the reserve space in the wagon. The truck is equipped with two book cases with glass doors placed on the sides of the truck with a large cupboard space between which is reached by another door at the rear. A drawer at the rear of the truck has a desk top, holds the cards and equipment for the librarian, and serves as a desk while she is recording the books borrowed.

The next school we visited was a little one-room building where Mrs. Mabel Timmons was teacher. The older boys went outside to select their books while Mrs. Timmons gathered up the collection to be returned. One of the boys chose a volume on engineering which had fascinating pictures of famous bridges and skyscrapers. He came back into the school house to wait until his card was marked and he stood near the stove trying to warm himself. He became so interested in the book that he forgot all about the hot stove and only the odor of scorched woolen clothing made us rescue him in time to save his trousers.

Mrs. Timmons went outside to the book wagon and chose one book for every two of the children below the sixth grade. Some like fairy tales and stories of the little cousins in other lands, but the animal books of Thornton Burgess are always eagerly sought. Tales of the squirrel and the rabbit are quite fascinating to the small children just learning to read for themselves.

Library is Popular at Hoover School.

Another long ride over snow-banked roads brought us to the Hoover school, a modern, furnace-heated building with two school-rooms. The book wagon was immensely popular here and the children soon ravaged

the shelves and carried off all the best fiction. In this community every member of the family has a library card, so that each child took home from three to five books.

In this way, the traveling library reaches not only the school children but many of the older people of the community who have their individual card on which they borrow books. When they cannot come to the school to select their own books, they send a message to the teacher telling her to borrow a certain book which they want to read, or asking her to select a book for them. By this system, the library reaches a large number of people. Miss Stevens estimates that 4,000 people borrow one book each month, but, considering the method of exchanging books in the community, at least eight or ten thousand people are reached each month.

Teachers Are Consulted About Books.

Because the children know the teacher better than they know the librarian, they ask her advice frequently about what book they shall choose. The teacher has a great responsibility in showing the children the best books to read. In many of the schools, the children in the upper grades have never before had access to a library and they begin by reading highly colored fiction which is much too old for them. In this way, they miss the wonderful fairy tales, the animal stories, and the standard books for children which every child should know.

The books for the traveling library belong to a special section of the Logansport Public Library and new books are being added each week. The people in the country want the very latest books and their requests to the librarian are filled as soon as possible. The librarian selects the books for the wagon at random, filling the shelves with a larger proportion of fiction, since experience has told her that it is most popular.

Traveling libraries are a new idea, but they are a possibility under the new county library law which was passed by the 1917 legislature. Other states have used this

method of distributing books with great success. One of the first trucks was equipped at Hagerstown, Md.

Miss Charlotte H. Clark presides over a much larger library 'bus in Minnesota. The truck belongs to the Township of Stutz in St. Louis county and is aided by the Hibbing Public Library, which supplies the book fund. Miss Clark covers an area of one hundred sixty miles each week, distributing books to the foreign people who live at the mining locations or in the farming section of the township.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE BOOKS.

About 9,000 volumes have been returned to the Commission office for redistribution thruout the state. Inasmuch as Indiana's contribution to the work was about 120,000 volumes, it will readily be seen that only a small percentage of the original donation will be returned to the different communities.

The Commission has undertaken the thankless task of getting the books out into the state and already has been criticised by a large library that got fewer books than its generous gift might entitle it to, and by a small library which thought the larger libraries should get no books at all. "Don't shoot the singers: they are doing the best they can."

About 600 volumes will be available for the libraries of each congressional district. These will be sent to the appended list of key libraries. Notices will be sent to the other libraries of the district, and these will have to make arrangements for obtaining their quotas. An attempt will be made to state the number of volumes of each class to which each library will be entitled.

About fifty per cent of the volumes are the donation variety, and about half are purchased books. Only 180 volumes of fiction are returned and these were divided among the three tuberculosis sanatoriums at Fort Wayne, Oakland and Rockville.

KEY LIBRARIES FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Evansville	Muncie
Vincennes	Frankfort
New Albany	Purdue University
North Vernon	Gary
Terre Haute	Marion
Indianapolis	Fort Wayne
	South Bend

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BOOKS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Will any library that can use books in foreign languages kindly notify Public Library Commission immediately. This information is desired in order that such books returned by the A. L. A. may be placed where they will be of some value. Let us know at once what languages you can use.

ONE OF OUR OLDER LIBRARIES.

Many of our librarians and trustees will be interested in the paragraphs that follow. They form the introduction to the paper on "The Child and the Book," read by Professor Clarence Marsh Case of the State University of Iowa at the meeting of the Iowa Library Association.

"My earliest remembered experience touching the subject of this paper was one in which I myself was the seeking child and the book was not to be found—a situation which could hardly be duplicated in the tiniest hamlet in this day of children's libraries both stationary and circulating. Perhaps I should not have been searching for a juvenile library on that occasion if my appetite for literature had not already been cultivated by a barrelful or two of Harper's magazines, and a fairly well stocked bookcase mostly of adult writings, upon which we had been accustomed to feed from an age so early that I cannot recall when it was not so.

"But the more attractive portions of the home supply must have become exhausted,

for the time at least, and my father undertook the contract of procuring some suitable juvenile literature from a so-called 'County Library,' of which I had never heard, but about which he seemed to know. So we fared forth together to the public square of our little central Indiana town, and into the harness shop of old Uncle Charley Swain, who had long been a familiar figure to me, as I had so often watched him deftly jerking the fascinating wax-ends in and out upon the squeaky stitching-horse of his dingy little saddlery. On this occasion I learned to recognize the good old man in an entirely new role, for he turned out to be the county librarian, albeit a somewhat baffled one, as I now believe, at this new demand upon his good offices.

"The 'Library' proved to be a single immense walnut bookcase, with glass doors, which towered among horse collars, whips, and lap-robés, quite to the ceiling of the low, dark room. It certainly was not a large collection, as libraries now go, but as for myself, I felt as that other boy remarked, about the old lady's jam: 'It was very good, what there was of it; and there was enough of it, such as it was.'

"So far as I recall it now, every last volume there was bound in yellow, or dingy brown calf-skin, and every one proved upon inspection to be as unattractive in contents as it was forbidding in appearance. The nearest approach was made by two smaller volumes, bound in calf-skin likewise, which presented in a most matter of fact and uncompromising manner the title, 'Life of Oliver Hazard Perry.' As my interest did not run just then in that direction, we abandoned the quest, while Uncle Charley closed the dusty doors, laid aside the rôle of librarian, and resumed again the more familiar apron and tasks of the village harness-maker—a branch of human endeavor which had at that time attained a vastly higher state of efficiency and social importance than had that of children's librarian."

A request to use the material for the Occurrent brot us a prompt assent from Professor Case and the following information:

"In regard to my statement which interested you permit me to say that upon further reflection, since you have called my attention to it, I believe that my memory was slightly at fault when writing the article, and that the library which I referred to was really a township library. The county referred to was Hamilton and the town Noblesville, the county seat. I was not thinking especially about the history of libraries when I wrote it and so did not pause to consider whether it was a township or county library, and simply gave the name which came to mind; having no reason to question its accuracy.

"I do not know whether you are interested further in that particular library situation, but will say that my earliest recollections of any library in Noblesville following the incident referred to in my article are of one kept in the second floor room of the Lacey building on the north side of the public square by Mrs. W. P. Wilmuth and several successors. Later this library was moved to an upstairs room on the east side of the square over John C. Craig's shoe store and later was transferred to the high school building and placed in charge of Mrs. Orcutt. Subsequently it was housed in the new library building where it is now located."

SOME RECENT CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

1918-1919.

A list of books recommended at the District Meetings at Columbus by Miss Carrie Scott and Miss Jane Marshall in their respective papers on children's books of the last two years:

For Little Readers.

Aesop for children, illus. by Milo Winter. Hand. \$2.

Fables told in simplified form. Delightful illustrations.

Aulney, Comtesse d'. *The children's fairy land.* Holt. \$1.50.

Eight attractive tales with silhouette illustrations by Harriet Mead Olcott.

Benson, E. F. *David Blaize and the blue door.* Doran. \$2.

A delightful book to read to children of about six years and to enjoy with them.

Bergengren, R. W. *Jane, Joseph, and John*, illus. by M. E. Day. *Atlantic Monthly.* \$2.50.

Book of recent child verse beautifully illustrated.

Little Mother Goose, illus. by Jessie Wilcox Smith. Dodd. \$1.

Pictures the children love. Size and price command it.

Olcott, F. J. *Wonder Garden.* Houghton. \$2.

Nature myths and tales from all the world over, for story telling and reading aloud.

Phillips, E. C. *Wee Ann.* Houghton. 1.25.

Wholesome story of Wee Ann's visit to her grandmother, told with the intimate detail which a child loves.

Skinner, E. L. and A. M. *Nursery tales from many lands.* Scribner. 60c.

A delightful collection retold for children. Planned as a supplementary reader for second and third grade.

Non-Fiction for Older Children.

Beard, D. C. *American boy's book of signs, signals and symbols.* Lippincott. \$2. (Woodcraft series.)

Bond, A. R. *American boy's engineering book.* Lippincott. \$2. (Lippincott's how-to-do-things series.)

Darrow, F. L. *Boy's own book of great inventions.* Macmillan. \$1.50.

Includes inventions of the war, etc.

Deming, N. H., and Bemis, K. I. *Stories of patriotism.* Houghton. 56c.

Good selection of stories and verse about heroes and heroines of American history from Colonial times through the present war.

Fryer, Mrs. Jane (Eayre). *Out home and personal duty.* (Young American readers.) Winston. 50c.

Impresses upon young children the civic virtues of thoroughness, honesty, respect, patriotism, kindness to animals, by means of simple stories, short selections, and poems.

Fryer, Mrs. Jane (Eayre). *Our town and civic duty.* (Young American readers.) Winston. 50c.

Designed to teach young children the civic duties and to acquaint them with the service rendered by the various civic employees.

Kelly, R. E. *Book of Hallowe'en.* Lothrop. \$1.50.

Gives the origin and customs of celebrating the holiday.

Kummer, F. A. *Battle of the nations.* Century. \$2.

One of the best histories of the late war. It covers the whole field and is written in a very interesting style.

Parkman, M. R. *Fighters for peace.* Century. \$1.50.

Popular brief biographies of twelve soldiers and statesmen prominent in the late war. Suitable for older children and adults.

Parsons, Geoffrey. *Land of fair play; a book of civics for boys and girls.* Scribner. \$1.

A clear, concise treatment of the subject especially adapted to the use of younger readers.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Roosevelt's letters to his children.* Scribner. \$2.

Wonderfully sane, jolly, sincere letters of a father to his children.

Usher, R. G. *Story of the Pilgrims for children.* Macmillan. \$1.25.

Written from source material. Leading historical characters are made to stand out in the narrative and the legendary ones are dropped.

Wade, M. H. *Leaders to liberty.* Little. \$1.

King Albert, Joffre, Pershing, Haig, Foch.

Fiction for Boys and Girls.

Altsheler, J. A. *Sun of Quebec.* Appleton. 1.50.

One of the best and most interesting of the French and Indian war series.

Austin, Mary. *Trail book*, illus. by Milo Winter. Houghton. \$2.

Fascinating stories for children in seventh and eighth grade and in high school. Two children of an attendant in the boiler room of a museum spend much time there and discover that the animals come to life after dark, and they hear many interesting tales about prehistoric times.

Abbott, J. A. *Larkspur.* Lippincott. \$1.35.

Brown, E. A. *Rainbow Island.* Lothrop. \$1.50.

Wholesome story of the German spy variety. For boys and girls of 11 to 15 years.

Burton, C. P. *Trail makers.* Holt. \$1.50.

Thrilling experiences of two boys in a railroad construction camp during the war. German spies and hair-breadth escapes.

Colum, Padraic. *Girl who sat by the ashes*, illus. by D. S. Walker. Macmillan. \$1.50.

Gilchrist, B. B. *Camerons of Highboro.* Century. \$1.35.

Ingersoll, Ernest. *Raisin Creek exploring club.* Appleton. \$1.50.

The kind of a camping story boys like.

Knipe, E. B. and A. A. *Vive la France.* Century. \$1.50.

Meiklejohn, N. L. *Cart of many colors; a story of Italy.* Dutton. \$1.50.

Introduction by Miss Converse gives the most humanized account of Italian life in America to be found anywhere.

Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. *Wonder of war in the Holy Land.* Lothrop. \$1.50.

Story of an American boy whose father is an archaeologist. He is taken captive by an Arab and sees the war in the Holy Land at close range.

Seaman, A. H. *Slipper Point mystery.* Century. \$1.35.

SEVERAL STEPS A YEAR.

Do your by-laws call for monthly meetings of library boards? Each meeting should mean a step forward. The members of the board of one of our village libraries look forward to the monthly gathering with pleasure. The meetings are filled with interest. The best of the newer books are discussed and their suitability for constituency considered. A member of this board said recently that the meetings were sort of a combination of board meeting and literary society. This board sends small orders for books several times a year to a dealer. The interest in the library is kept up. The library is popular with the young people.

Contrast this with the board that lets the library drift and makes no attempt to control conditions, that purchases once a year—if funds happen to be then available.—(Adapted from Ontario Library Review.)

CHILDREN'S PLAY MOVEMENT AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Brief list of plays compiled by Miss Alice I. Hazeltine of the St. Louis Public Library, and reprinted from "Drama.")

Chubb, Percival. Festivals and plays.

Craig, Mrs. A. A. Dramatic festival.

Dalkeith, Lena. Book of little plays.

Mackay, Constance. How to produce children's plays.

Meigs, Cornelia. Steadfast principles.

Miller, Elizabeth. Dramatization of Bible stories.

Needham, Mary. Folk festivals.

Olcott, Virginia. Patriotic plays for young people.

Sowerby, Githa. Little plays for little people.

Syrett, Netta. Six fairy plays.

Syrett, Netta. Robin Goodfellow.

Attention is called to Miss Hazeltine's 56-page index of children's plays in the St. Louis Public Library Monthly Bulletin for August, 1918.

A CHAT ABOUT NATURE BOOKS.

By Marcia M. Furnas, Chief, Circulation Department, Indianapolis Public Library.

From Bulletin of Nature Study Club.

At this season something indefinable in the slant of the shadows or the tang of the air says that the tide of the year has turned; that henceforth our faces are set toward the rising sap and the first bluebird. As one sits by his snapping logs for an evening of soul refreshing, the latest novel has no lure. What can one find to put himself in tune with the miracle of the Spring waiting round the corner of the South!

Do you know Richard Jeffrie's "Story of My Heart" with its amazing revelations of a man's sensitiveness to nature? Then there is his "Nature near London," "Life of the fields" and "The open air," all full of this English mystic's very real communion with nature.

Thoreau and Burroughs, of course, are always at hand. They are among the little group who have had a really keen love for the manifestation of life outside themselves, with the power at the same time to analyze it scientifically without robbing it of its joy and mystery. "Wake Robin," "Locusts and Wild Honey," "Ways of Nature" and more than one could name, keep their perennial charm.

Though Maurice Maeterlinck's fame rests upon his plays, "The Life of the Bee" is one of the most marvelous of nature books. It is a scientific treatise, philosophical essay and poem in one. It is a drama of life with all its mystery and wonderful, blind intelligence.

"Insect Adventure" and "Wonders of Instinct" by Henri Fabre by their very titles tell you the fascinating approach this eminent French naturalist used. The American editions are wonderfully illustrated, too.

In a somewhat similar field is William Beebe's "Jungle Peace," a volume taking its name from one of the essays included. The story of how he filled his desire to sit at the prow of an ocean steamer suspended over the water so that he might really see the

deep sea wonders and the things he saw is only one of these tales of real adventure. A charming book, too, written in collaboration with his wife, is "Our Search for a Wilderness," the story of days spent in observing the bird life of Mexico.

And that recalls a book entitled "How to Study Birds," by Herbert Keightley. The amateur bird lover will take much pleasure in the pictures, valuable notes on bird songs and the interesting stories of bird life which Mr. Keightley presents in a happy, friendly way.

Then there is a fascinating volume by John H. Lovell, called "The Flower and the Bee," showing how necessary to plant perpetuation are the bees and insects which visit the blooms and how the blossoms are fitted to receive their visitors.

John Muir, whom we have to thank for the preservation of many wonderful places in the United States, as National Parks, has written fascinating tales of the observations made in his travels, North and West. "Travels in Alaska," "Steep Trails," published since his death, "Mountains of California" and "My First Summer in the Sierra," all communicate irresistibly to their readers Muir's enthusiasm and appreciation of nature's beauty and wonder.

The books of Mills, "Your National Parks," "The Grizzly" and "The Wonderland of the Rockies" follow in the footsteps of Muir, whom Mills greatly admired, but they want the genius and delicate perception of Muir.

The one who wants to bask in the beauty and restfulness of the Eastern out-of-doors always turns to Henry Van Dyke's books, "Fisherman's Luck," "Little Rivers," "Days Off." All are delightful groups of essays filled with the lure of birchwoods, canoes and trout streams. But surely by now your logs are burned out.

THE PLACE OF THE TECHNICAL BOOK.

(Publishers Weekly.)

No type of book is likely to obtain more immediate sale expansion than the technical

and vocational book, and the pull in this direction is now being felt by publisher, library and bookstore.

The correspondence school and the mail order advertiser have found this field of sales a promising one for many years, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of books for self training have been circulated thru those channels.

The War Library Service has given a tremendous added impulse to this class of reading, and the magazine writers who have been following that work have found in its reports much material for discussion.

Recently the Saturday Evening Post asked the attention of its two million readers to some very interesting comments on what they called "Bashful Books Worth Knowing":

"Writers of fiction cannot complain that their work is not taken seriously or that the press of the country is not liberal in the space that it devotes to new novels. The most trivial romance that bears the imprint of a reputable publisher is reviewed in the newspapers from one end of the country to the other, and women's clubs in town and village from ocean to ocean often discuss it as earnestly as London society used to devour the first impressions of a new *Waverley* or a long heralded volume of *Byron's* verse. Histories, biographies, and memoirs of the better sort are also accorded a generous share of free newspaper publicity. But there is another large class of useful works that is scarcely ever mentioned in literary columns and of whose very existence the average joy reader is quite unaware.

"Books that belong to this family are not as a rule well advertised and the young men and women to whom they are most useful have to ferret them out in the cheaper bookshops of the large cities, and the country boys and girls are rarely able to find them at all. These worthy but bashful books are those that teach trades handicrafts and the practical arts of everyday life in shop, factory and office.

"It is impossible to spend a noon hour in a large bookshop without becoming aware

of the vague but insistent demand for these useful and practical works. The prospective customer rarely asks for a specific title or an individual author. He—if it is a he—simply asks for a book on the alternating-current dynamos or internal combustion engines; and she—if it is a girl—demands a volume on the care of the sick or practical millinery or the touch system of typewriting. It is rare that these young seekers of information go away empty-handed. Occasionally the bookseller offers a technical work beyond his customers' means—in which case the lad usually lays down a dollar bill and says that he will bring the other two on his next pay day.

"There is scarcely a mechanical trade whose principles, technic and practice are not set forth simply and clearly in one or more inexpensive handbooks. The literature that has been built up about the electrical and automobile trades is embarrassing in its richness. Carpentry, woodworking and the building trades have numerous representatives. There are books on the use of the steel square which are so exhaustive that a cathedral could be constructed with no other instrument save plumb line and level. The less alluring trades are by no means neglected. Perhaps the young man crossing the bookseller's threshold is helper or apprentice to a wood finisher, a coppersmith, an iron molder, a plumber, a cabinet maker, or a steam fitter and has conceived the idea that a book about his trade would help him to advance in it and would enable him to understand some of the tricks about which his boss is so mysterious.

"The young man is quite correct in his supposition, and his visit to the bookshop on his own initiative is strong evidence that he will get ahead.

"The boys in white collars can make books play quite as important a part in their advancement as their brothers at bench and lathe. The American Library Association has recently published an annotated list of five hundred books on business. There is no phase of legitimate commercial activity that

does not possess a literature of its own. For the clerk in the bank or bond house, the export trade, insurance, the real-estate office or trust company there are more specialized books than he could read in ten years.

"Consider, for example, the young bank runner's future and how books may mold it. The president of his institution is an elderly man who has been a banker for forty years. The tellers and bookkeepers are almost as old, but the cashier and vice-presidents are young men between thirty and forty. What is this boy's future to be? When he is sixty will he do business thru a teller's window, or will he rule the best mahogany office behind the marble rail? His use of books will have much to do with the answer to this question. He can keep his job—such as it is—without opening a book. But if he is to win thru the gate in the marble rail he must know more about the theory of banking than is ever learned merely by the pursuant of routine office work. Books and trade journals—plus hard work and lots of it—account for the youthful vice-president.

"What is true of banking is true of a dozen other mercantile pursuits. Books will open the way, but they will not do everything. They will not do the student's thinking for him. Not all the food they furnish will be predigested, but they will supply the needed nourishment and they will help mightily.

"Young men and women should seek out these bashful helpers. Publisher's catalogs will assist in tracing them. Intelligent booksellers can give valuable hints; and good-natured librarians—which means practically all librarians—will be glad to do their share."

What are the libraries of Indiana doing to meet this need and grasp an opportunity of service?

LIST OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Prepared by Donald Hendry of the Applied Science Department, Pratt Institute

Free Library, January, 1920. Reprint from
Pratt Bulletin.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Science in General.

Barber, F. D.	First course in general science.	
1916. Holt	\$1.25
Champlin, J. D., ed.	Young folks' cyclopaedia of common things.	1916. Holt.....
		3.00
Fabre, J. H. C.	Story-book of science; tr. by F. C. Blicknell.	1917. Century.....
		2.00
Holden, E. S.	Real things in nature.	1906. Macmillan
		.65

Astronomy.

Collins, A. F.	Book of stars, written to conform to the tests of the Boy Scouts.	1915. Appleton
Griffith, A. M. M.	Stars and their stories.	1913. Holt
Hawks, Ellison.	Boys' book of astronomy.	1914. Stokes
		1.75
Millon, G. E.	Children's book of stars.	1908. Macmillan
		2.00
Proctor, Mary.	Giant sun and his family.	1906. Silver
		.50

Chemistry.

Collins, A. F.	The amateur chemist.	1919. Appleton
Snell, J. F.	Elementary household chemistry.	1914. Macmillan
		1.25

Geology.

Heilprin, Angelo.	Earth and its story. Rev. ed. 1911.	Silver.....
Shaler, N. S.	First book in geology.	1899. Heath
		.60

Physics.

Hall, E. H.	Elements of physics.	1912. Holt 1.25
Higgins, L. D.	Lessons in physics.	1903. Ginn
		.90
Hopkins, G. M.	Experimental science.	2 v. ed. 27. 1918. Munn.....
		5.00

APPLIED SCIENCE.

Aeroplanes.

Collins, F. A.	Boys' book of model aeroplanes.	1910. Century.....
	Second boys' book of model aeroplanes.	1911. Century.....
		1.20
	The boys' aeroplane book.	1919. Stokes
		1.50
Smith, L. Y.	Romance of aircraft.	1919. Stokes
		2.00
Verrill, A. H.	Harper's aircraft book.	1918. Harper
		1.00

Carpentry and Wood Working.

Adams, J. D.	Carpentry for beginners.	1917. Moffat
		1.50

Beard, D. C.	Boat building and boating.	
1911. Scribner	1.50
Hall, A. N.	Carpentry and mechanics for boys.	1918. Lothrop.....
		2.00
	Handicraft for handy boys.	1911. Lothrop
		2.00
	Home-made toys for girls and boys.	1915. Lothrop.....
		1.25
Wheeler, C. G.	Woodworking for beginners.	1900. Putnam
		2.50

Electricity.

Adams, J. H.	Harper's electricity book for boys.	1907. Harper.....
Collins, A. F.	The book of electricity.	1916. Appleton
Meadowcroft, W. H.	Scholar's A B C of electricity.	1912. Harper.....
Morgan, A. P.	Boy electrician.	1913. Lothrop
		2.00
St. John, T. M.	How two boys made their own electrical apparatus.	1898. St. John, T. M.
		1.00
	Real electric toy-making.	1905. St. John, T. M.
		1.00
	Things a boy should know about electricity.	1900. St. John, T. M.
		1.00
Shafer, D. C.	Harper's beginning electricity.	1913. Harper
		1.00

Engineering.

Bond, A. R.	The American boys' engineering book.	1918. Lippincott.....
		2.00
	On the battle front of engineering.	
1916. Century	1.30

Williams, Archibald.	How it works.	1908. Nelson
		1.25

Engines.

Collins, A. F.	Boys' book of engine building.	
1918. Small	1.25
Verrill, A. H.	Harper's gasoline engine book.	

1914. Harper	1.00
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Inventions.

Bachman, F. P.	Great inventors and their inventions.	1918. Am. Bk. Co.....
Bond, A. R.	Inventions of the great war.	1919. Century
Collins, A. F.	Inventing for boys.	1916. Stokes
		1.35
Corbin, T. W.	Romance of war inventions.	1918. Lippincott
Maule, H. E.	Boy's book of new inventions.	1914. Doubleday
		1.75
Towers, W. K.	Masters of space.	1917. Harper
		1.25

Machinery.

Adams, J. H.	Harper's machinery book for boys.	1909. Harper.....
		1.50
Stout, W. B.	Boy's book of mechanical models.	1916. Little.....

Submarines.

Bishop, Farnham. Story of the submarine.	
1916. Century	1.00
Collins, A. F., and Collins, V. D. Boys' book of submarines. 1917. Stokes	1.35
Telegraph and Telephone.	
Collins, A. F. Book of wireless. 1915. Appleton	1.00
Edison, Theodore A. Telegraphy self-taught. ed. 2, 1918. Drake, F. J.	1.00
Morgan, A. P. Wireless telegraphy and telephony simply explained. ed. 3. 1917. Henley	1.00
St. John, T. M. Things a boy should know about wireless. 1910. St. John	1.00
Verrill, A. H. Harper's wireless book. 1913. Harper	1.00

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SCHEDULE FOR LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK IN FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

BARTHOLOMEW.—Hope should have a public library to serve all of Haw Creek Township, but rest of county can have best service by cooperating with Columbus in a joint city and county library. This to city's—Columbus—interest as well as county.

BROWN.—Nashville needs books. Newly established library in a poor community, needs help because low valuation will make adequate appropriations difficult. Should become county library.

DEARBORN.—Lawrenceburg - Aurora. County should be divided for extension work, Aurora taking district south of Hogan Creek.

DECATUR.—Library should be established in Westport which would give service to Sandcreek and Jackson Townships. Greensburg should serve rest of county.

JACKSON.—Libraries should be established in Crothersville and Medora to serve Vernon and Carr Townships. Brownstown library now gives only town service, should serve its own and several adjoining townships. Seymour now serves Jackson Township, though on entirely inadequate appropriation. Should be center of county system for townships unserved by three towns already mentioned.

JEFFERSON.—Madison. Strong local library needed with county extension. Ripeing interest shown.

JENNINGS.—North Vernon. Whole county served.

JOHNSON.—Greenwood serves Pleasant Township. Franklin serves Needham and Franklin Township. Franklin should serve rest of county, with possible exception of Blue River Township, which might be served from a public library at Edinburg if one could be established there.

OHIO.—Rising Sun serves entire county.

RIPLEY.—Osgood serves Center Township. Should also serve Otter Creek, Delaware and Jackson Townships. Possibly Franklin, too. Batesville and Sunman should establish libraries to serve Laughery and Adams Townships. While a library should be established at Versailles which extended on a county basis would serve the four townships in the southern half of county.

SWITZERLAND.—County service from Vevay spoken of all over southeast part of state. Only suggestion to be made is that county board ultimtaely attempt to obtain \$4,000 from Carnegie Corporation for tiny branch building at Patriot which can be used as center for Posey Township work.

New libraries needed: Hope, Westport,

Crothersville, Medora, Edinburgh, Batesville, Sunman, Versailles.

County extension needed from Columbus, Nashville, Greensburg, Madison, Franklin.

SUMMER SCHOOL REUNION FOR 1905, 1910 AND 1915 STUDENTS.

We print herewith the names of the Summer School Classes of 1905, 1910 and 1915. Of the earliest class four are still engaged in library work in the state, and of the 1910 Summer Students five are still in the work. It has been suggested that the Public Library Commission plan a reunion for these three classes some time the latter part of July, probably the last week of the regular Summer School. Members of the classes who would be interested in such a reunion are urged to write to the Commission and express themselves on the subject.

List of Students in Winona Summer School for Librarians for 1905.

Andrews, Laura E., Seymour, Ind.
 Buchanan, Mrs. Alice, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Campbell, Mary, Knightstown, Ind.
 Campbell, Ruth, Lebanon, Ind.
 Cawood, Mrs. Della Lee, Knoxville, Ind.
 Clark, Anette, New Albany, Ind.
 Clark, Gertrude M., Muncie, Ind.
 Elliott, Caroline, Poseyville, Ind.
 Elliott, Wilbur, Evanston, Ill.
 Gibson, Mrs. Anna H., Washington, Ind.
 Hertzler, Jean E., Carlisle, Pa.
 Hunt, Mary, Wauseon, Ohio.
 Jones, Florence L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Kellam, Florence L., Nashville, Tenn.
 King, Bessie L., Rensselaer, Ind.
 McCain, Gertrude L., Delphi, Ind.
 Maddox, Grace, Montpelier, Ind.
 Moses, L. Annette, Decatur, Ind.
 Roberts, Mary C., Bedford, Ind.
 Seiler, Edna, Elkhart, Ind.
 Sims, Mary Hawkins, Delphi, Ind.
 Teas, Dorothy, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Trimble, Anna L., Vincennes, Ind.
 Ward, Anna B., Kokomo, Ind.

1910 Summer School Students.

Aydelotte, Nell, Sullivan.
 Craig, Mrs. Louise R., Indianapolis.
 Doddridge, Mrs. Lillian L., Leadville, Col.
 Fleming, Mabel E., Princeton.
 Fox, Helen, Librarian, Richmond High and Manual Training School, Richmond, Ind.

Gottlieb, Mildred, Gary.
 Harrington, Gertrude M., Fowler.
 Huber, Kate D., Frankfort.
 Kerr, Jessie L., Union City.
 King, Lillie Pearl, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.
 McComb, Lois Kemper, Hanover College Library, Hanover.
 McGaughy, Mrs. Margaret, Linton.
 Martin, Clara, Librarian, Evansville.
 Morgan, Bertha J., Kokomo.
 Price, Antoinette, Rensselaer.
 Rader, J. L., Librarian, Norman, Okla.
 Sawyer, Mrs. Jean L., Hammond.
 Schrock, Inez B., Goshen College Library, Goshen.
 Tull, A. Bertha, Whiting.
 Watts, Mrs. Marian P., Montpelier.

1915 Summer School Students.

Alles, Georgia, Mt. Vernon.
 Ashbaucher, Mrs. Ida, Bluffton.
 Barbour, Helen, Bloomington.
 Beckley, Melle, Royal Center.
 Blaich, Anna P., Marion County Library, Indianapolis.
 Browning, Netta D., Indianapolis.
 Brumbaugh, Olive, Frankfort.
 Bussell, Mrs. Margaret, Greensburg.
 Carr, Zada, Alexandria.
 Childress, Mrs. Lillian H., Cherry Street Branch, Evansville.
 Christner, Lulu M., New Castle.
 Cockrum, Mrs. Ida B., Earl Park.
 Copeland, Ruby, Indianapolis.
 Crosby, Carrie S., Mishawaka.
 Doyle, Dorothy, Legislative Reference Bureau, Indianapolis.
 Fair, Blanche, Walton.
 Ferguson, Charlotte, Butler College, Indianapolis.
 Fisher, Katherine, Attica.
 Fitch, Ada Florence, Lawrenceburg.
 Gable, Olive, Fowler.
 Gary, Mrs. Minnette, Warsaw.
 Gunnison, Mrs. Germa, Brazil.
 Hadley, Helen, Mooresville.
 Hull, Margaret M., Noblesville.
 Jones, Mrs. Clara B., Osgood.
 Jones, June M., Muncie.
 Lewis, Ida, Shelbyville.
 Linebarger, Mary, Rockville.
 Louderback, Ruth, Valparaiso.
 Miller, Mabel V., South Bend.
 Morris, Harriet, Westfield.
 Moss, Zola, Culver.
 Nelson, Florence, Gary.
 Newton, Hazel D., Shelbyville.
 Peters, Mrs. Birdie, East Chicago.
 Phillips, Ida, East Chicago.
 Pogue, Emma J., Monon.

Ridpath, Nell Marie, Shortridge High School Library, Indianapolis.
 Ryan, Nelle, Indianapolis.
 Shearer, Mollie, Remington.
 Sleeth, Mary, Rushville.
 Stewart, Florence H., Whiting.
 Stier, Rachel, Aurora.
 Stingly, Grace, Rochester.
 Thomas, Ruth, Evansville.
 Thompson, Grace, State School, Fort Wayne.
 Trost, Frieda, Indianapolis.
 Tukey, Helen, Marion.
 Wilkes, Miss, Rushville.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING,
 I. L. A. AND I. L. T. A.**

Meeting of Executive Committees of I. L. A. and I. L. T. A. at Indianapolis Public Library Commission, 2 p. m., called together by Mr. Kepner, president of the I. L. T. A.

I. L. A. members present: Miss Margaret Wade, Wm. Hepburn, Esther McNitt, Lulu Miesse, Mr. Rush.

I. L. T. A. members present: Mr. Harry Kepner, Mr. Arthur Wiley, Mrs. W. A. Denny, Mrs. F. E. Davis, Mr. Sonntag, Mr. Wm. J. Hamilton.

Treasurer of I. L. A. reported funds to amount of.....\$171.32
 Treasurer of I. L. T. A. reported funds to amount of..... 108.00
 Also that dues for 1920 were not paid.

The president stated that the meeting was called to consider the matter of the joint conference in the fall and called for discussion.

It was suggested that we have more music at our next session. This met with general approval.

A tentative date was set for meeting Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Nov. 10, 11, 12, if Program Committee finds this does not conflict with Indiana State Teachers' Association meeting or Federated Club meeting.

It was decided to appoint a Program Committee to consist of president of each association, one other member from each association, with Mr. Hamilton of the Library Commission as fifth member.

An entertainment committee was ap-

pointed: Miss Florence Venn, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Ohr, Miss Elizabeth Ronan, with power to select other members for their committee.

It was suggested that every effort be made to get program out two weeks before session. Also that executive committee keep in communication with libraries throughout the year.

Suggestions for a Hoosier program were made as follows:

Meredith Nicholson, George Ade, Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown, Mr. Hohenberger (lantern slides on Brown County), Mr. Graff, Superintendent of Schools; Albert J. Beveridge, Jacob P. Dunn.

The suggestion was made that Mr. William Dudley Foulke be asked to write a poem and dedicate it to our convention.

Second, that the library dinner be a Hoosier dinner, and be informal.

Third, that small libraries be considered in program.

A motion was made and seconded that the State Superintendent, Mr. Hines, be invited to the dinner and asked to make an address. Motion taken by consent.

It was suggested that someone write an article for the Educational Issues on librarians' salaries. Mr. Hamilton was asked to prepare this.

Discussion of librarians' salaries followed. Analysis needed of salary situation in Indiana and comparison of salaries of librarians with teachers and the placing of librarians and teachers on the same educational basis. It was decided this should be made at once.

A motion was made that the Committee on Salaries, Hours and Vacations in both associations be notified by their presidents to work up an analysis of librarians' salaries as compared to teachers' salaries in the state for use of the legislative committee, at special session of legislature and same to be presented at joint session of I. L. A. and I. L. T. A. Motion carried.

An informal dinner was suggested for first evening of convention and it was moved

"That the dinner session be arranged with program to follow by the Program Committee. Motion carried.

Moved that the next Governor of Indiana be present at the dinner and address convention. Motion carried.

Other suggestions for program: How college and reference libraries can assist public libraries.

Round table discussions of different phases of library work with question box. These round tables not to be all at same time.

Dr. Paul Reinsch of Wisconsin, speaker on political science and eastern questions, was suggested as speaker for second night.

Suggested that Program Committee ask New York Store, L. S. Ayers and W. K. Stewart to make special exhibits of books during the convention week. Motion: That W. K. Stewart Company be asked to prepare an exhibit of books on Americanization and Citizenship for this convention. Motion carried.

Question raised as to location. The Executive Committee decided to recommend the Severin Hotel to the Program Committee.

Motion: That the I. L. T. A. make a request that all libraries be closed during three days' session of I. L. A. and I. L. T. A. and that the expenses of librarians be paid to this convention. Motion carried.

LULU M. MIESSE,
Secretary.

DISTRICT MEETINGS. COLUMBUS.

On March 25th a district meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held in the assembly room of the Columbus Public Library. About thirty-five librarians and trustees were present at the opening of the session.

Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, librarian of Cambridge City, was unable to be present at the meeting, but sent a very well prepared paper on "Township work," which was read by William J. Hamilton at the opening of the meeting. She described the successful work

she has been doing in two townships with two well established branches.

Miss Elizabeth Ronan, who is opening the new Jennings County Library at North Vernon, lead a discussion on county extension and told of her plan to serve the county by way of an auto. This was followed by Mrs. I. P. Caldwell's paper giving an outline of her plan for arresting the attention of the business men and has found that it has resulted in a largely increased patronage from their ranks. A most interesting paper was presented by Miss Jane Marshall of the commission staff, "The children's books of the past two years." She commented on the demand for new books even among children, but recommended that librarians keep to the standard books with new dresses rather than the majority of the new books now being published. Miss Marshall presented each one with a list of some of the recent books which she thought were best.

Dinner was served at the Chamber of Commerce and during the noon hour several short talks were given in favor of an increase in librarians' salaries.

The afternoon session opened at 1:30 with a most interesting talk on the part of a trustee in a successful library by Edmund L. Craig, secretary Evansville Public Library. He stated that our legislatures have today reached such a point that even good movements are no longer taken care of unless they have someone present to represent their interests. The best movement in the state today unless represented in person in the law making bodies will suffer. It is for this reason that the library trustees of the state must organize.

Following was a talk given by Prof. Donald DuShane, Superintendent of Schools. He spoke on the making of a magazine and how the Educational Issues, a new magazine of which he is one of the editors, happened to be started. He presented each with a copy of the last number published so they might see that the magazine dealt with the interests of the schools and libraries. In connection he gave a very able talk about

the tax law and the schoolmen's committee.

The subject, "How to interest the men of a community in the Public Library," was given in a very pleasing manner by Miss Margaret Wade of Anderson Library. She gave many valuable ideas that would be a help to any librarian. She very kindly loaned us a collection of attractive posters she had made and which were greatly admired.

A splendid talk was given at the close of the program by William J. Hamilton, secretary Library Commission, summing up the discussions of the day. As a concluding feature an invitation was accepted at the Irwin home to inspect a valuable collection of paintings. A most interesting description of the pictures was given by Hugh Th. Miller, after which tea was served.

LENORE BONHAM,
Secretary.

ELKHART.

At a district meeting held in the Elkhart Public Library on Feb. 19th the following libraries were represented, in some cases by both members of the board and librarians: South Bend, Gary, Goshen, Warsaw, Butler, Ligonier, Plymouth, Kendallville, Auburn, Westville, Bristol and Milford.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of children's reading, the program being opened by an illustration of intensive reading by pupils from the Elkhart public schools.

Mrs. Evana Smith, librarian of the Ligonier Public Library, then gave a very interesting talk on the growth of interest in children's reading in the Ligonier library and its gratifying results in that the demand has been for better books and the gradual elimination of the poorer ones. She also told of the interest of a prominent citizen who contributes annually \$100 for the purchase of books for the children's department. Various methods of increasing the usefulness of the children's department were pointed out in helpful suggestions from Miss Tutt, Mrs. Barnes and others.

An exhibit of the different forms, notices, etc., used in the various libraries had been prepared and a few moments were given to a consideration of these. Mr. Hamilton advised that more care be taken in the wording, as some of them were perhaps lacking a little in courtesy, verging on a blunt and peremptory demand rather than a considerate request. Also it would seem wise, considering the cost of printing and paper, to get along with as few forms and blanks as possible and especially to dispense with those which are used only occasionally.

In the afternoon the Association had the great privilege of listening to a clear and scholarly talk concerning the new tax law and its relation to libraries by Judge Wildermuth, a trustee of the Gary library. That the law, while as a whole a good one, is disastrous in its effects on libraries was made clear, but that there is little doubt that its defects will be remedied at a special session of the legislature to be held soon was also stated. On the whole, those present felt that the outlook was hopeful, but that remedial legislation is imperative if the usefulness of the Indiana libraries is maintained.

Rev. Dr. Wade, president of the Elkhart Library Board, gave a helpful talk on the Relations of the Library Board and the Library, stating that sympathy, cooperation, a lively interest in the welfare of the institution, and confidence in the executive were necessary in order to obtain good results.

The meeting then adjourned for a delightful social session and musical at the beautiful home of Mrs. A. R. Beardsley, a member of the Elkhart Library Board.

INDIANAPOLIS.

On February 11th the libraries of central Indiana towns held an all-day meeting in the State House at Indianapolis. The conference was under the charge of the State Librarian.

The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. was presented and briefly discussed by Demarchus C. Brown, the State Librarian. Divergent

views were expressed by different librarians, and it developed that some were not in entire sympathy with the plan to make the A. L. A. in any respect a social or philanthropic organization.

Carrie Scott, children's librarian at the Indianapolis Public Library, presented a brief bibliography of new children's books.

A very important topic was discussed by Ethel Cleland, librarian of the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, namely: Interesting men of the community in the library. It was pointed out that if men are once drawn to the library for the purpose of business references, they fall into the habit of using other books for the sake of good reading.

At the afternoon session, upon calling of the roll, two-minute books reviews were given by many of those in attendance.

The connection of the small library with the State Library was presented by Florence Venn, reference librarian of the State Library.

Free material in the Indianapolis Public Library was presented and discussed by Elizabeth Ohr. There was also an exhibit of binding.

The following libraries were represented: Brownsburg, Columbus, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Franklin, Indianapolis Public, Indiana State, Kokomo, Lebanon, Roachdale and Westfield.

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN,
Chairman.

NEW CASTLE.

The librarians and library trustees of the district, comprising Muncie, Anderson, Richmond, Hartford City, Rushville, and other libraries, met at New Castle February 25th.

Mrs. H. L. Burr, president of the New Castle Library Board, welcomed our guests.

Mr. William J. Hamilton, secretary of the Public Library Commission, gave us some timely advice concerning the present tax situation.

After the morning session, we betook ourselves to luncheon, where, of course, we

grew better acquainted, and talked more freely of library affairs, as well as other interesting topics.

At 2 o'clock we convened again, in the library auditorium. Mr. Hamilton opened the program with a very interesting account of the enlarged program of the American Library Association.

Mrs. Claude Stanley of New Castle then favored us with a musical number.

Mrs. L. M. Tweedy of Cambridge City discussed the Township Extension Work of her library; and Miss Torrance of Muncie discussed the Township Extension Work of a Larger Library.

Miss Margaret A. Wade, librarian of the Anderson Public Library, could not be with us. Her excellent paper on, *Interesting the Men of a Community in the Public Library*, was read by Miss Chipman of the Anderson Board. Miss Wade sent some beautiful and clever posters to supplement her paper. These were enjoyed so much that we kept them on exhibition several days in our library. A request was formally voted that Miss Wade's paper be printed in the Occurrent.

Following Miss Wade's paper, Mr. Arthur Wylie of Elwood gave us an interesting and instructive talk on the Trustee's Share in the Public Library's work.

The meeting was well attended, and proved an impetus to our library work.

LULU M. CHRISTNER,
Secretary.

VINCENNES.

A district library meeting was held at the Vincennes Public Library, Friday, February 13, 1920.

Representatives were present from the following libraries: Carlisle, Clinton, Evansville, Fort Branch, Fritchton, Linton, Princeton, Washington, Worthington, three members of the Vincennes Library Board, and a few interested citizens. Mr. William J. Hamilton, Secretary and State Organizer, and Miss Mayme C. Snipes, Assistant State Organizer, attended the meeting.

The librarians and trustees were taken on

a sight-seeing auto trip, visiting the Harrison house, the old territorial capital, the Cathedral, the Cathedral library, and the Junior High school building. Luncheon was served at noon at the cafeteria at the Junior High school building.

The meeting convened in the library assembly room at 2:30. Mr. Edmund S. Craig of the Evansville Public Library Board spoke on the part of the trustee in the library and Miss Ethel F. McCollough of the Evansville library gave a talk on the standards for the selection of children's books and book purchase methods.

In closing the session Mr. Hamilton gave a short talk on the redistribution of war service books.

The Vincennes library prepared an exhibit of cards, pockets, notices, reports, etc., used by the libraries of this district.

ELLA DAVIDSON.

FREE MATERIAL.

Appleton Publishing Co., New York City:
Joseph A. Altsheler and American history.
4p. Reprint from Bookman, article by Annie
Carroll Moore of New York P. L.

American National Red Cross:
Annual report for year ending June 30th,
1919. 303p. An account of work done all
over the world.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.:
Manual of the public benefactions of Andrew
Carnegie. 321p. 1919. A map of Indiana
is given as a typical state showing all public
library gifts made here.

Indiana: Conservation Department:
Turkey Run State Park; a history and de-
scription. 48p. illus. 1919.

Indiana University:
The railroad problem, by Adela K. Bittner.
(Bulletin of I. U. Extension Division, Vol.
5, No. 2.) This presentation prepared for
the High School Discussion League is very
well worked up, giving a brief explanation
of various recently suggested plans for
solving the problem, the Plumbe plan, the
Esch-Cummins bill, etc.

Minnesota University:
Belgian hares as meat producers. 12p. (Col-
lege of Agriculture Special Bulletin No. 37.)

St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library:
Electric Engineering: a selected list (130
books). 1919.

U. S. Agriculture Department:
Poultry houses. 8p. (Dept. circular No. 19.)
For members of boys' and girls' poultry
clubs.

Rural community buildings in the U. S. 36p.
(Dept. Bulletin No. 825.) Mentions Ad-
vance, Darlington, LaPorte, New Market
and Seymour, Ind.

Judging beef cattle. 23p. (Farmers Bulletin
No. 1068.)

Harvesting and storing ice on the farm. 31p.
(Farmers Bulletin No. 1078.)

U. S. Children's Bureau:
Laws relating to mothers' pensions in U. S.,
Canada, Denmark and New Zealand. 1919.
316p. (Bureau publication No. 63.)

U. S. War Department Air Service:
Air service medical manual. 1918. 38p.
bound. Contains about 25 extremely help-
ful pictures of aeroplanes and plane ma-
chinery.

JUST NOTES.

American Library Association:

800 Useful Books.

This is a shortened combination of the 500
Business Books and 1,000 Technical Books,
compiled for distribution only thru the
newspapers connected with the news
agency of Frederic J. Haskins, 1435 U St.
N. W., Washington. Librarians are urged
to obtain copies for their own use.

Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington,
D. C.:

This is an endowed institution which lends
free moving picture reels on some 600 edu-
cational subjects. The only charge is for
transportation, but the reels may only be
shown to "audiences admitted free." Libra-
rians will be interested in obtaining a cata-
log from the bureau.

Card Catalogs:

Libraries purchasing large card cabinets and
desiring to dispose of their old, smaller
cabinets should write to the Commission for
the names of new libraries who might be
glad to purchase the small cabinets.

"Educational Issues":

The Commission unreservedly recommends
that Indiana libraries subscribe for "Edu-
cational Issues," a new magazine being
edited by a strong group of Indiana school
men in the interests of better education and a
keener perception of today's needs. This
is published at 46 N. Pennsylvania St., In-
dianapolis.

Indiana Historical Society Publications; Vol 7, No. 5: Early Indianapolis, by Mrs. L. F. Hodges.

Indiana Magazine of History: The attention of Bedford, Borden, New Albany, Orleans and Salem libraries is called to the article on the New Albany and Salem R. R. in the December number of the magazines.

Readers' Guides for 1918-19, unbound: Rising Sun Public Library will give these to any library that wishes them.

Recent well illustrated editions of old favorites: Dana—Two years before the mast. Illus. by Chas. Pears. McKay, \$1.25.

Ingelow—Mopsa the fairy. Illus. by Maria Kirk.

McDonald—At the back of the North Wind. Illus. by Jessie Wilcox Smith. McKay, \$2.50.

Marryat—Children of the New Forest. Illus. by E. Boyd Smith.

Warsaw Public Library: Miss Netter has obtained a good bulletin board at small expense by covering an old swinging blackboard with a heavy brown denim, and having the woodwork painted to match that of the library. The board is a bit large, but looks very well and speaks well for Miss Netter's ingenuity.

H. W. Wilson Co.: A second edition of the supplement to children's books has just been issued. This is a cumulation and contains the volumes in the first supplement.

PERMANENT LOANS FROM THE TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Most of the books offered in the January Occurrent have been taken by the various libraries in the state. The accompanying list is similarly selected from the Sociology and Economic sections. These books have not a popular appeal and in some cases out of date, but libraries may occasionally find them useful as reference material. The Commission will be glad to send not more than ten to any library that asks for them and will refund postal charges:

330 Laveleye, Emile de. Luxury. Sonnenschein, 1891.

331 Chapin, R. C. Standard of living among workingmen's families in New York City. Charities Pub. Co., 1909.

331 Hyndman, H. M. Commercial crisis of the Nineteenth Century. Sonnenschein, 1892.

332 Giffen, Robert. Case against Bimetallism. Bell, 1892.

335 Moses, Bernard. Democracy and social growth in America. Putnam, 1898.

336 Ehrlich, L. R. Question of Silver. Putnam, 1896.

336.2 Shearman, T. G. Natural taxation. Putnam, 1897.

337 Farquhar, A. B. Economic and industrial delusions. Putnam, 1891.

Thompson, R. E. Protection to home industry. Appleton, 1886.

338 Baker, C. W. Monopolies and the people. Putnam, 1899.

Cook, W. W. Corporation problem. Putnam, 1893.

Spelling, T. C. Trust problem. McClure, 1900.

338.9 Kelly, Florence. Some ethical gains thru legislation. Macmillan, 1914.

350 Helps, Arthur. Thoughts upon government. Roberts, 1875.

Leroy-Beaileau, Paul. Modern state in relation to society and the individual. Sonnenschein, 1891.

352 Seymour, H. W. Government and company, limited. Century, 1916.

352.2 Fosdick, R. B. European police systems. Century, 1916.

370 Butler, N. M. Meaning of education. Macmillan, 1901.

Huxley, T. H. Science and education. Appleton, 1898.

371 Brown, J. F. Training of teachers. Macmillan, 1911.

Harvey, N. A. Principle of teaching. Row, 1910.

Johnson, G. F. Education by plays and games. Ginn, 1907.

McKenny, Charles. Personality of the teacher. Row, 1910.

Parker, F. W. Talks on teaching. Barnes, 1893.

Sanders, T. E. Management and methods. Barnes, 1908.

Sogard, John. Public school relationships. Hinds, 1909.

371.42 Woodward, C. M. Manual training in education. Scribner, 1898.

371.7 Curtis, H. S. Education thru play. Macmillan, 1915.

Gulick, L. H. Medical inspection of schools. Survey Associates, 1913.

374 Huling, C. A. Letters of a business woman to her niece. Fenno, 1906.

377 Kerschensteiner, Georg. Education for citizenship. Rand, 1911.

385 Dixon, H. F. State railroad control. Crowell, 1896.

389 Woolhouse, W. S. B. *Measures, weights and moneys of all nations.* Crosby, 1890.

396 Butler, E. B. *Women and the trades.* N. Y. Charities Pub. Co., 1909.

Kilbourn, K. R. *Money-making occupations for women.* Neale, 1901.

Schreiner, Olive. *Woman and labor.* Stokes, 1911.

Stetson, C. P. *Women and economics.* Small, 1900.

398.2 Izett, James. *Maori lore.* Mackay, 1904.

PERIODICALS NEEDED TO FILL THE FILES OF VAN WERT (OHIO) COUNTY LIBRARY.

American His. Review, v. 1-11.

American Journal Sociology, v. 1-7.

American, v. 1-5-7-63.

Arena, v. 7-10, 13, 14, 17, 20-24, 42-date.

Chautauquan, v. 1, 23, 28, 36, 40-44, 63.

Cosmopolitan, v. 1-10, 12-14, 16.

Country life, v. 1-6.

Craftsman, v. 1-14, 32-date.

Critic, v. 1-37.

Current Literature, v. 1-31, 34-39.

Current History, v. 1-6.

Dial, v. 1-27, 38, 39.

Educational Review, v. 1-20, 41-date.

Elementary S. Teac., v. 1-8, 17-date.

Everybody's, v. 1-5, 7-9, 11.

Forum, v. 1-6, 12-16, 22-24, 26, 28, 30.

Hibbert, v. 1-7, 15-date.

Independent, v. 1-49, pt 3, 51, Sept. to Oct., 1899.

International Studio, v. 1-23, 33-45.

Literary Digest, v. 1-19, 34-45.

Living Age, v. 1-259.

Lippincott, v. all but 83.

McClure, v. 1-5, 8, 45-date.

Munsey, v. 1-13, 23.

Nation, v. 1-71.

National Geographic, v. 1-20.

New Eng., v. 50-date.

Nineteenth Century, v. 1-48.

Nor. American Review, v. 103, 106, 110-112, 120, 131, 135, 138, 144-149, 158, 167.

Outlook, v. 61, 66.

World's Work, v. 1-2.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

CLAY CITY.—The Women's Franchise League has started a campaign to establish a public library for Clay City and Harrison Township, which may ultimately serve the southern part of Clay County.

FRENCH LICK.—Is soon to have a public library. A subscription of \$600 has been raised and board appointed, with N. B. Mavity, president, Mrs. Clifton Burton, vice-president, and W. H. Beaty, secretary. Mrs. William Busse has been selected as librarian. Library has for the present quarters in the Domestic Science Department of the High School, starting with 150 books. The Library Board is planning to open library in a business room down town. Remodeling of room has begun and will be ready for occupancy in the near future.

GREENTOWN.—The library at Greentown was opened January 17th. Patrons have been very liberal in their gifts of books and money and a great deal of interest has been shown.

GREENWOOD.—The new Community House which will be known as the James T. and Laura Polk Memorial, was dedicated February 4th. The town library is to be located in this building.

HUNTINGBURG.—Various interested citizens are planning a library campaign in connection with the drive for funds for a Community Memorial House in Huntingburg. As yet there is no library in Pike County, which is an added incentive to success.

LOWELL.—Work on the new public library will begin as soon as the weather permits and it is hoped that the building will be ready to occupy by early fall.

NASHVILLE.—Brown County has organized a library to be opened to the county the middle of March, with Rev. John Ragle president, Will Vawter vice-president and Mrs. Ola Genolin secretary. G. G. Brown, County Superintendent of Schools, has been selected as librarian.

For the present the library will be open three days a week. It is located directly across the street from the Court House in a room formerly a drug store. The room has been newly painted and fitted with shelving and reading tables.

The library begins its service with 1,200

volumes, 200 of which are juvenile, the gift of Brown County's many friends, who not only hail from the state of Indiana, but from many states of the Union.

This library is going to mean much to Brown County. The benefits cannot be estimated, but the future will reveal the story.

It is planned to campaign for county support this spring so that stations can be placed in the outlying parts of the county.

NORTH VERNON.—The Jennings County Library will have its formal opening April 10th. It has been serving the public since February 28th. During February books were distributed to the various schools of the county for the first time.

SCOTTSBURG.—The corner stone for the new library was laid December 17th with impressive ceremonies by the Masonic lodge of Scottsburg.

SWAYZEE.—The library since December has been open three days each week with Mr. Marks, chairman of the Board, in charge. Five hundred and fifty gift books have been received.

WINSLOW.—A movement has been started to obtain a public library and a committee has been appointed to raise the money for the building. It is to be a joint library serving the citizens of both Winslow and Patoka township and will be the first library in Dubois County.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

ALEXANDRIA.—The basement of the library has been furnished as a rest room for women. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed for this purpose by local merchants. The Woman's Club provides the matrons to take charge of the room.

ANDERSON.—The city council has made a special appropriation of \$2,000 to be used for books and improvements. This brings the total of \$3,000 in addition to the regular income, which the council has appropriated since last June.

BROOK.—The public library is serving its second township by sending a box of books, chosen for the different grades, to each school.

COLUMBUS.—The Columbus Public Library has received much publicity thruout the state because of the damage done in the basement by termites or "winged ants." Incidentally it may be noted that a description of these insects as well as of other household pests will be found in the 1916 Annual Report of the State Entomologist.

It seems that the library basement has been infested for a half a dozen years, but no particular attention was paid to the matter until it was discovered that the ants had damaged seriously several hundred seldom used books which were stored in the basement. The books were of relatively little value, but the woodwork, which is now being replaced, will cost several hundred dollars.

The State Entomologist discovered that the original cement floor of the library basement was laid on wooden beams which ran into the ground and the ants entered here. By destroying all connection between the woodwork and the earth the depredations of the insects will cease, as they cannot exist away from the moisture.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.—The Alf Lookabill collection of historical relics has been given to the Yandes Library of Wabash College by Mr. Lookabill. The collection contains many weapons and implements used by the early pioneers of Indiana. The list also includes one of the most complete gourd collections in the country.

ELWOOD.—The Board of Directors of the Public Library desiring to reorganize under the Public Library Law of 1901, has recently made the necessary formal offer of transfer to a new board. This offer is now being considered by the City Council and action is expected from the council shortly.

EVANSVILLE.—A new branch library was dedicated at the Francis Joseph Reitz high school January 8th.

The Library Board of the Evansville Public Library has taken the first step towards county library organization, by passing a formal resolution offering the services of the library to Vanderburgh County. The matter will now be presented to the County Commissioners for action and the Evansville Board expects assent. Brazil, Brookville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Lebanon, and Nashville are libraries which are likewise working on the county proposition.

GARY.—The main feature of the annual report of the Gary Public Library for 1919 is its record of growth. The statistics show a notable increase in the number of books, readers, card-holders, branches, stations, townships served, and in varied use of the library clubrooms. Unfortunately this growth cannot be taken care of adequately, nor can it be fostered in ways that would further it, because of lack of funds. The present lack combined with the prospect of conducting the library through another year on a tax levy cut one-half seriously curtails the work. It has been necessary to reduce the hours of opening from thirteen to ten and one-half on weekdays and from 7 to 3 hours on Sundays, while one branch had to be closed entirely. Not only have hours of service been curtailed, but also book funds are so depleted that it is impossible to supply the needs, and the report says that the one crying need is "Books! Books! Books!"

In the face of decreased funds, the library has steadily increased its field of service, giving all it possibly can in service and books. Three branches were established during the year and they are filling a great need. Six circulating collections in addition to the twenty previously existing were established, and there was an increase in the number of non-circulating or stationary deposits. The total number of agencies of the library now number forty-six.

Among the recommendations offered for the future growth of the library are a well trained children's librarian to develop the children's work in the entire system, a build-

ing and daily service for the Tolleston branch, increased service at several of the stations and branches, special provision for the colored people of Gary by furnishing a branch exclusively for their service, an increased number of deposit stations, "more books and more trained people to administer them."

HAMMOND.—Four new sub-stations, Calumet Station, Dyer Station, Aubrey Station, and Brooks House, have recently been opened.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The public library has been presented by the Cordelia Cole Fairbanks chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with money to start a collection of books to be used in Americanization work in community houses and branch libraries of the city.

The Prospect Library Club, made up of eighteen girls from twelve to fourteen years of age, has just been organized, with Mrs. Millie Drane, Branch Librarian, as sponsor. The purpose of the club is to carry on personal charity work and to promote the interests of the branch library in every way possible.

JEFFERSONVILLE.—The Young Business Men's Club presented the library with a number of up-to-date books on various lines of business. This cooperation is the result of the very active work of the librarian, Mrs. I. P. Caldwell.

Miss Elizabeth Zulauf, of New York City, formerly of Jeffersonville, has offered \$250 a year for four years to the public library in memory of her sister, Miss Agnes Zulauf, who was killed in an accident recently. The money is to be used in providing works of art, or improving the children's department. Miss Zulauf recently sent some pictures and her father made a similar gift. The latter's sister, Miss Hannah Zulauf, was instrumental in establishing the library and presented many volumes, especially works of reference.

KOKOMO.—The Carnegie library has put out an interesting display consisting of colored, life-size portraits of birds which arrive

in March, with blue prints and suggestions on building bird-houses.

LAFAYETTE.—Prof. George Spitzer has presented the Purdue library his books on mathematics. These consist of 136 volumes.

Plans have been made to improve the public library building this summer. Two partitions are to be removed, throwing three small rooms into one, thus providing for a spacious children's room.

LAGRANGE.—The Misses Cole from near Howe have given their private library of 143 volumes to the public library. This gift is greatly appreciated by Lagrange people.

LIBERTY.—The public library has established a branch in the school building at Brownsville. It will be open two afternoons each week.

MADISON.—Much discussion has been aroused in Madison by the attempt of certain members of the Madison Library Association to have the present library association turned over to a regular Public Library Board appointed in accordance with the Public Library Act of 1901. The unfortunate condition of the Madison library is always remarked by strangers in the city, but it cannot be materially remedied on the present appropriation of \$500, while other cities of this size need \$3,500 to \$5,000 to maintain adequate service. The Board of Directors of the Library Association refused to transfer the library to a regular Public Library Board, but requested an additional appropriation of \$200 from the City Council. The City Council, which desires a reorganization, has refused to make this grant to the Board of Directors as at present constituted. The Public Library Commission agrees with the council on the desirability of a reorganization.

NEWBURG.—As a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Union Bethel, Frank Bethel has given property valued at \$10,000 to the Newburg library. He recently gave his mother's library collection of books to the library.

NORTH MANCHESTER.—Township branch libraries have been opened at Liberty Mills, Servia, and Salem.

OXFORD.—A bird-house exhibit was held at the Oxford Public Library on March 5th and 6th. Both days were pleasant ones and many of the patrons were out to visit the exhibit. The display was much larger than the one of last year and a decided improvement was shown in the workmanship generally speaking. Prizes were awarded by grades. A very fine collection of moths and butterflies was on display and an exhibit of nature drawings done by the pupils of the school also formed an interesting feature to parents and patrons. A very perceptible increase in the circulation of bird and nature books has been noticed.

RICHMOND.—The public library entertained the Rotary Club at luncheon March 23d. Lunch was served in the beautifully decorated main reading room, which is part of the original Morrison Library, erected in 1863. Mr. William Dudley Foulke introduced the speakers of the day, Mrs. Ada S. Bernhardt, librarian, who spoke of the present work of the library, as well as of its strong literature, art and history sections; Mr. William J. Hamilton, who presented the work being done elsewhere in serving the business men and manufacturers thru their libraries; and Mr. W. K. Bradbury, the president of the Library Board, who spoke of the desire of the Library Board to render the stronger service prevented by the present inadequate income.

RICHMOND.—High School library received a gift of 500 volumes from Walter Iliff. They were taken from the collection of J. Edgar Iliff, a Richmond business man, who died a year ago. The collection contains many valuable and rare books.

SCOTTSBURG.—Scott County Public Library has established stations in Jennings, Lexington, Johnson, and Finley Townships.

SEYMORE.—A recreation room has been opened, in the basement of the library, under the supervision of Rev. F. A. Hayward, to provide amusements for boys of twelve years and over. Those in charge are well pleased

with the opening and believe the plan will be a very popular one.

TERRE HAUTE.—The Wiley High School branch of the Fairbanks Library is now completed and Miss May Dodson is in charge.

WARSAW.—A reproduction from the art exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition has been presented to the library by Mrs. John Chapman.

WINIMAC.—The Council Knights of Columbus has presented the library with a Catholic encyclopaedia consisting of sixteen volumes.

WINCHESTER.—The public library has received a gift of \$5,000 by the will of the late Anna D. Hirsh.

PERSONALS.

Miss Nellie Blackburn, Summer school 1917, assistant librarian of the Decatur Public Library, has resigned her position to enter commercial work.

Miss Anna Brockschlag, Summer school 1919, formerly assistant at Vevay, has been elected for the position as librarian to succeed Miss Turner May 1st.

Miss Gladys Cook, of Omaha, Neb., has taken the position of librarian at Spencer.

Miss Emma Disbro has been appointed librarian at Greentown. Miss Disbro spent a week in the public library at Kokomo studying library methods.

Miss May Dodson, formerly reference librarian at the Central library, now has charge of the Wiley High School branch of Terre Haute.

Miss Elizabeth Drapier, assistant librarian at Liberty for three years, was married to Walter Breth, Jan. 28, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Breth will live in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Miss Bertha Joel, until recently librarian of the public library of Valparaiso, has been appointed assistant editor of the Cumulative Book Index, published by the H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

Mrs. Jennie Johnson, librarian of the Knightstown library since its organization in

1905, died in January following pneumonia and a complication of diseases. She will be greatly missed by the entire community.

Miss Carrie Lake of the Anderson Public Library staff resigned her position Jan. 15, 1920.

Miss Jennie Lee, Summer school 1912, for nine years librarian at Hanover College, was married November 19th to the Rev. H. D. Gordon, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Carmel, Jefferson County, Indiana. Miss Lee is temporarily succeeded by Miss Eloise Millis, Hanover 1912, daughter of President Millis.

Miss Irene Lentz has been appointed librarian of the Milford Public Library to succeed Miss Theodora Merrick, Summer school 1918, when Miss Merrick is married in early summer.

Miss Hazel Lisher, assistant at Shelbyville, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence from her work because of ill health. Her place will be taken temporarily by Miss Ruth McDougall.

Elsie S. McKay, 1911, formerly assistant librarian of Evansville Public Library, is in charge of the files for the American Red Cross Commission in France. Her address is 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris, France.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the Public Library Commission, 1909-13, has been selected by the Executive Board of the A. L. A. to succeed Mr. George B. Utley as Secretary of the A. L. A. Mr. Milam since 1913 has been librarian of the Birmingham Public Library, and for the past two years has been assistant director of the Library War Service. He is now in direct charge of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program and it is expected that he will continue this work as well when he assumes the secretariat.

Miss Luella Nelson of the Indianapolis Public Library training class, has been appointed as attendant at the Madison Avenue Branch to succeed Miss Ann Mahoney, who recently resigned.

Miss Alpha Perkins, formerly of the Leb-

anon Public Library, is now in the children's department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Miss Katherine Stites, formerly assistant in the Schools Division of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, became librarian of the Lafayette Public Library January 15th.

Miss Minta Stone, formerly assistant in the Bedford Public Library, is now the librarian there, succeeding Miss Georgia Friedley, now in charge of the Angola Public Library.

Miss Grace Thomas, formerly in charge of the Wheeler School Branch of the Evansville Public Library, is now librarian of the Frances Joseph Reitz high school.

Miss Ruth Thomas, formerly in the binding and filing departments of the Evansville Public Library, has returned from service with the War Risk Insurance Bureau and is

now in charge of filing in the Stewart Book Store, Indianapolis.

Miss Edith Thompson, formerly of Frankfort Public Library, has spent the last two months in the Portland Public Library organizing and cataloging the collection.

Miss Harriet Turner has resigned her position as librarian of the public library at Vevay to take a similar position at Kewanee, Ill., her home.

Miss Edith Van Gorder, former assistant librarian at the Marion Public Library, died at her home February 29th following a long illness.

Miss Mabel A. Wayne, formerly librarian of the Anderson Public Library, has just been appointed head of the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

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